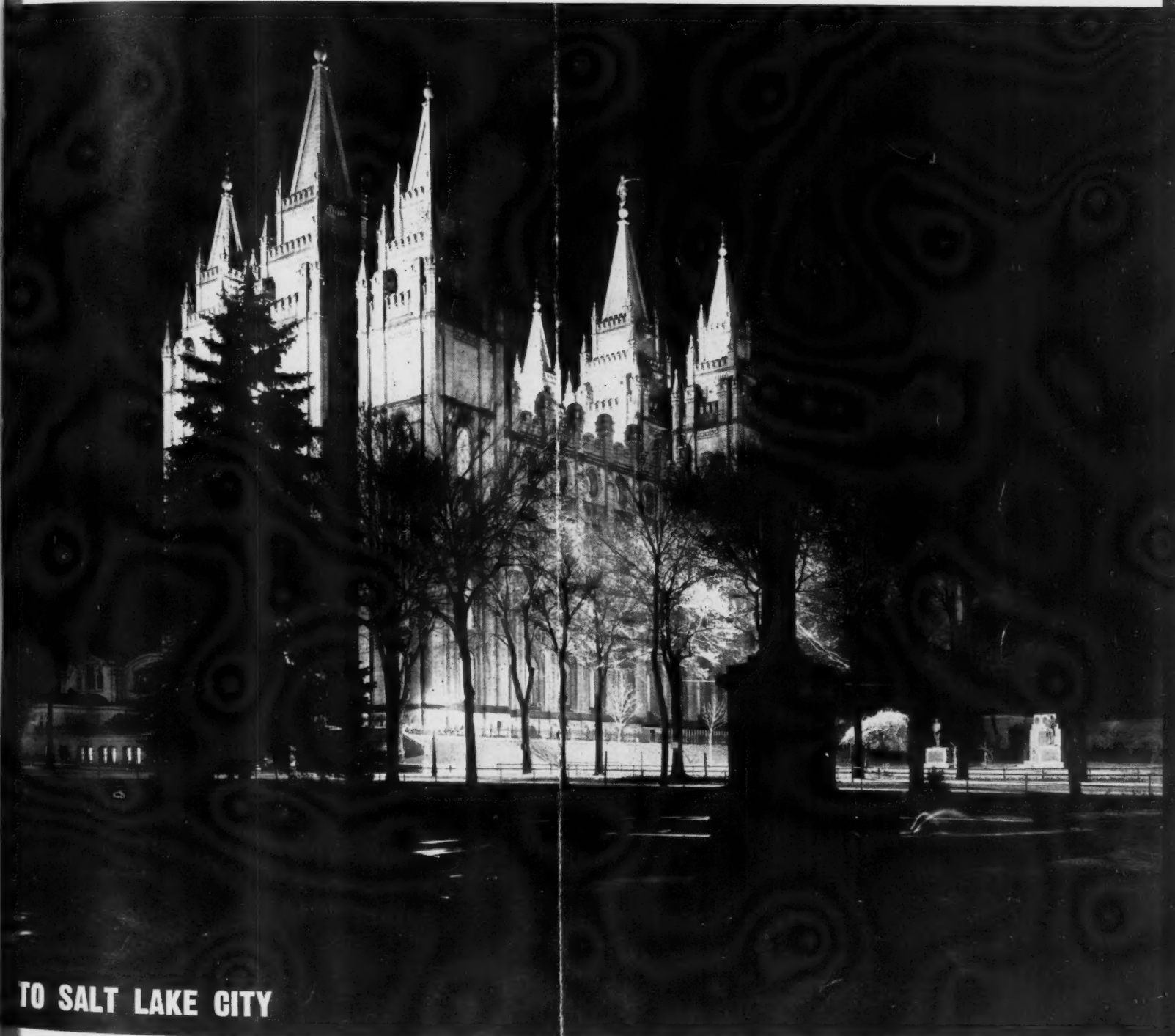


AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

JANUARY 1942



TO SALT LAKE CITY

CONVENTION NUMBER

10 CENTS A COPY

FIFTY-FIFTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF AMERICAN NATIONAL LIVE STOCK ASSOCIATION, SALT LAKE CITY, JAN. 7-9

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the 1942 National Livestock Convention Headquarters



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\$5.50, \$6.00, \$8.00

For two.....\$4.40, \$5.50, \$6.05
\$6.60, \$7.50, \$8.00

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HOTEL UTAH

Salt Lake City, Utah

Guy Toombes, Managing Director

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AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

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Volume XXIII

JANUARY, 1942

Number 8

A MEAT PROGRAM FOR THE NATION'S ARMY



Working in small units makes it possible for the boys in the Army to get the most out of the instruction given by the National Live Stock and Meat Board's specialists.

RECOGNIZING THE IMPORTANCE of meat as the leading component of Army meals, the National Live Stock and Meat Board has been conducting educational programs to assist Army officials with their problems incident to serving meat in the meals of the 1,500,000 men now in service.

The program was launched on February 10, 1941, at thirty-four of the leading posts in the nine corps areas. Two days were spent at each post in giving Army mess officers, mess sergeants, and cooks intensive instruction in the handling, cutting and cooking of meat and in the carving of the cooked meat. At the same time the Board's specialists engaged in this work made a thorough study of all factors concerned with the handling of meat from the time that it

arrived at the commissary until it was served to the men.

This program was followed by a series of three weeks' meat courses at leading Army posts for the purpose of training men as meat specialists for the various regiments. During this work, 749 men were trained.

In connection with this program, special meat literature was prepared by the Board to facilitate the work with meats in the Army. This literature includes a handbook on cutting beef, a handbook on cutting lamb, and a meat reference manual for mess sergeants and cooks. A baking manual for Army cooks will also soon be ready for distribution. This literature is being made available to the men at more than 12,000 mess halls.

Beginning the first week in January, the Board's specialists are launching a series of meat courses, each of three weeks' duration, in which lectures and demonstrations on all phases of the subject of meat are featured. The purpose of these courses is to train men to fill the positions of meat instructors for the bakers and cooks schools.

The Board reports that the meat program in the Army has been given high praise by Army officers and men and that their co-operation has been excellent. At the present time, meat is being



If you want to teach something about cutting meat, give the student a piece of meat and the tools to work with and he really learns the art.

consumed in the Army at the rate of 1,500,000 pounds per day.

Meats supply a great proportion of the nutrition essentials in the diet of the American soldier, according to figures just made available by Colonel Paul Howe, of the office of the surgeon general of the Army. The proportions of the various nutrients contributed daily by meats are shown in the following paragraph, compiled by the American Meat Institute from the official figures:

Proteins, 43.4 per cent; vitamin B₁ (thiamine), 33.4 per cent (cooked basis); vitamin B₂ or G (riboflavin), 35.4 per cent; fat, 30.4 per cent; iron, 36.5 per cent; phosphorus, 31 per cent; energy, 16.5 per cent; vitamin A, 12.5 per cent; calcium, 4 per cent.

A wide variety of other foods in Army menus brings the percentage, in the case of each nutrient, up to 100.

Of the animal foods supplied the Army, only in the case of calcium and vitamin A is a greater proportion supplied by foods other than meat. Milk products

supply 52 per cent of the calcium and butter supplies 16.3 per cent of the vitamin A requirements.

When the Army puts in a rush order for meat, it gets it in a hurry. Here is an announcement by the Army quartermaster depot in Chicago:

"At 9:30 A. M. a rush requisition was received from the quartermaster general's office in Washington, D. C., for 1,000,000 pounds of frozen boneless beef. By 5:00 P. M. that afternoon the meat had been purchased and packed and was rolling on its way to the San Francisco quartermaster depot for export shipment to the Far East.

"Three Chicago packing houses co-operated with the depot in getting out this shipment."

Commenting, the American Meat Institute said: "The industry is so geared into the war effort that it is able to take in its stride such emergency orders without disturbing the regular flow of meat to the armed forces and shipment of meat abroad.

ASKS REVISION IN FEDERAL BEEF GOAL

PRESENT DISTRIBUTION OF BEEF cattle in the country is far from normal and should not be taken as a representative situation in planning marketing or other programs of the livestock industry. This warning is given in a letter recently addressed to Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard by F. E. Mollin, secretary of the American National Live Stock Association.

Mollin said that on a recent trip in the West he found much confusion among producers as to whether they were to increase their production or their marketing. Pronouncements of the department, he thought, were clear on the subject but "unfortunately some of the local officials are not."

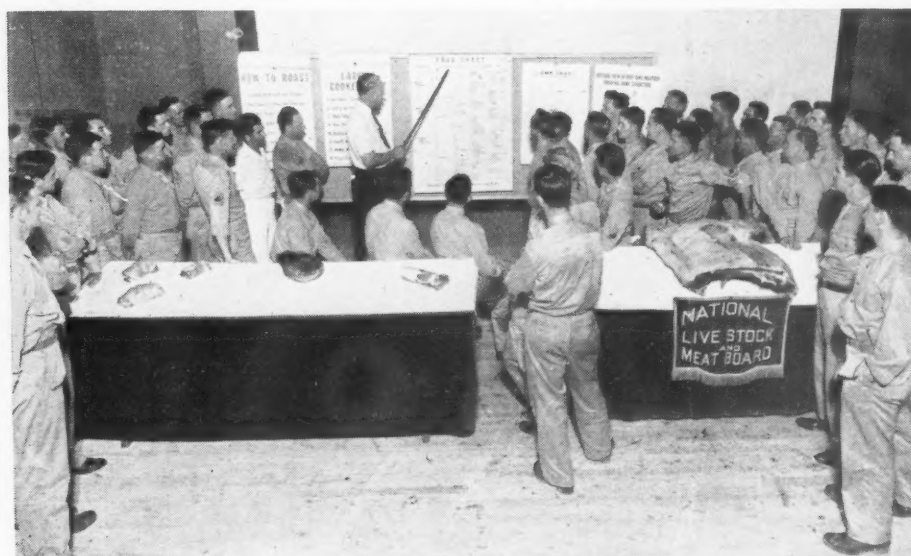
"May I say here that I am in full sympathy with the major goal, which is to prevent further unwise expansion in our industry. But it is at once apparent that there are many individual stockmen who cannot for local reasons adapt themselves immediately and fully to the program suggested. Thousands of them now have outfits no more than just above the economic line. A sharp reduction would immediately throw them out of balance, decrease the efficiency of their operation, and make it difficult and probably impossible in many cases to operate at a profit. As you know, the western livestock industry is now operating on more nearly a cow-and-calf basis than ever before in its history. Inasmuch as normally under this kind of an operation the entire surplus is disposed of each year, any increased marketings would necessarily come out of heifers ordinarily kept for replacement purposes or out of the breeding cows."

Certain factors, he said, seemed not to have been given enough weight in the working out of the distribution of goals as between states.

"For the seventeen states west of the Missouri River, the total beef cattle on hand January 1, 1941, was only approximately 84 per cent of the number on hand January 1, 1934, despite the fact that in six of the far-western states there have been increases during that period. In 1918, 63.4 per cent of the beef cattle of the country were located in the seventeen western states; in 1928, 65.1 per cent; in 1934, 66 per cent (so the 1934 figures for the West show only a slightly higher percentage than for many years previous thereto); in 1938, 60.8 per cent; and in 1941, 58.7 per cent. These latter figures again show clearly the effect of the long-continued drought. I have taken a five-year average for the years 1926 to 1930, which show 66.6 per cent of the beef cattle in the seventeen western states. This would seem to indicate a normal distribution before the influence of the drought or the AAA program was brought to bear. Yet in



Army men—officers as well as privates—are eager for information about meat.



Lectures are an important part of the Board's program in giving the Army more information on meat. Emphasis is placed on cutting, food value, cooking, carving, care of tools, and the care of meat.

this entire territory it is recommended that average marketings should be considerably in excess of the national goal of 15 per cent. For the entire territory west of the Missouri River the average recommended is approximately 19 per cent; and, when you consider the situation just referred to above and the further fact that little or no increase is recommended in the marketing of dairy cattle, it becomes at once apparent that too heavy a load is imposed on the beef cattle in that region."

Concerning a Department of Agriculture release that "Cattle numbers in the range states have been increasing in recent years and in many areas further increases would stock the ranges in excess of what is generally considered good long-time range conservation practice," Mollin said that the increases referred to have come about only during the past couple of years and have been smaller than in the remainder of the country, "so that the percentage of the total beef cattle in the far-western states on January 1, 1941, was actually considerably less than on January 1, 1938. In other words, we have only begun to restock many of the ranges, now reported in the best condition since 1927, on which numbers were decimated by drought."

He said it should now be quite safe to proceed with a conservative restocking program. "In no other way can the feed now available be utilized. I am sure there has been a great deal too much emphasis on the part of several government bureaus as to supposed overgrazing in the West. The present situation shows that all we needed was a little rain."

"In view of the above facts, it would seem that in order to secure the goal of 15 per cent increased marketing in 1942 (over the figures for the year 1940), it would be necessary to place greater emphasis and assign larger goals in the Corn Belt states, where grain is available in larger quantities and which have for years been increasing their numbers. In the western states with drought-depleted herds, full compliance with the larger goals set is impractical and for the reasons given above perhaps undesirable."

"Increasing the marketing of beef cattle as suggested actually means producing more beef in the feed-lots of the country, located principally in the Corn Belt. It is not indicated that the Corn Belt is contemplating any such increased feeding operations next year. Movement into the Corn Belt of feeders for July, August, and September was about one-third below last year. The October figures were likewise below October, 1939, and October, 1940. There are many causes for this decline in feeding: First, the substantial losses taken by feeders, particularly of heavy cattle, during the past six months. Second, the higher corn loan, making it possible to sell corn to the government at a satisfactory price

without taking any risk. Third, the threat of price fixing on an unsatisfactory level such as that used in pegging the price of domestic hides, at the same time permitting Argentine hides to sell in the United States market as much as 4 or 5 cents above the domestic ceiling. Fourth, the continued efforts of the State Department to increase competition through the lowering of tariffs on livestock and livestock products in trade agreements with Canada, Argentina, Uruguay, and Cuba. This policy seems to be diametrically opposed to your theory that the cattle industry is already overproduced. Fifth, the various attempts to do away with the sanitary embargo which prohibits the importation of live animals or dressed meat from countries harboring foot-and-mouth disease. Is it any wonder that the Corn Belt feeder is alarmed?

"In your program for increased production of farm commodities, you have protected the hog producer, the dairy producer, and the poultry producer by placing a floor under the price of their product, good until December 31, 1942. There is no greater risk involved on their part in increasing their operations than is involved in increasing the feeding of cattle. Why should the operation of these several groups be guaranteed during the emergency and one left entirely unprotected? There will be no difficulty in getting the amount of beef produced in 1942 that you desire if the beef cattle producer and feeder are accorded equitable treatment not only as compared with other domestic producers but as compared with foreign producers."

"I should like to call your attention to another inconsistency in the present situation. While your effort is to increase marketing of cattle, to the end of stopping further increases in cattle numbers, a branch of your department—the Farm Security Administration—has been active in putting thousands of

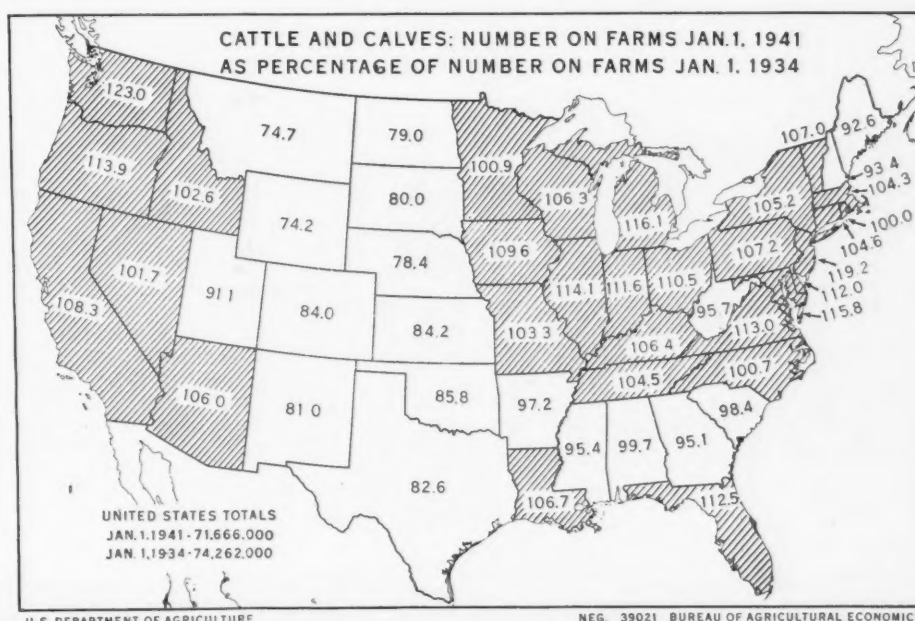
farmers into the cattle business. It would seem that under the present situation the activities of the FSA in this direction should be stopped."

"I am writing you so fully on this subject because the West does not want you to believe that it does not desire to co-operate. We should be only too glad to sit down around the table with you and your officials and attempt to work out a practical program. There are plenty of cattle available for feeding. They can still be moved to the feed-lot if assurances can be given the feeder that a halt will be called to attacks upon the domestic market in the interest of the foreign producer and if he can be assured that, if price fixing is to come, one and all will be treated the same thereunder."

TWO SENTENCED UNDER NATIONAL CATTLE THEFT ACT

In less than one month after approval of the National Cattle Theft Act, the first sentence under it was imposed. It happened in Tennessee. On August 20, 1941, Jesse Lee Worthington and Louis Hilton Miller, two young colored men of Knoxville, Tennessee, stole a truck containing four calves in Knoxville and drove to Asheville, North Carolina. En route they swapped one calf for gasoline. They sold the others to a packing house in Asheville. They were apprehended at Johnson City, Tennessee, and indicted by a federal grand jury at Greenville, Tennessee, charging violation of the National Motor Vehicle Act and violation of the National Cattle Theft Act. On September 17 they pleaded guilty and were sentenced to five years in the federal penitentiary on the motor vehicle act and five years on the cattle act, the sentences to run concurrently.

Senator McCarran was largely responsible for passage of the cattle theft law.



HISTORIC SALT LAKE AWAITS CATTLEMEN

By WINIFRED P. RALLS

TO THOSE WHO SEEK SOMETHING new in thrills, something utterly different in scenic wonders and recreational delights, few places offer so much as Salt Lake City, the cradle of western history, the center of scenic America, and the convention city for the American National Live Stock Association.

It is said by experienced travelers that there are five cities in the United States having outstanding attractions to visitors: New York City, Salt Lake City, San Francisco, Hollywood, and New Orleans. Let us see for a moment why Salt Lake City is included in this list.

Salt Lake City is known the world over for its beauty, its historical lore, and its offerings of unique and delightful diversions. The beauty of the city is inescapable and has more than once called forth comparisons to "jeweled citadels," "most beautiful city on earth," and "tremendously favored by nature."

Salt Lake City has the charm of a colorful background, of a history that stands out for accomplishment of great things. On July 24, 1847, Salt Lake City was founded by Mormons seeking sanctuary from a world unfriendly to their faith. This company of pioneers, headed by Brigham Young, entered Salt Lake Valley through the pass now known as Emigration Canyon. Their leader then

spoke the memorable words, "This is the place." It took vision reinforced with courage to make such a decision. It is difficult to realize that this modern metropolis stands on what eighty years ago was a desert—barren, parched, uninhabited save by jack rabbits.

As its beauty appeals to the esthetic part of your nature and alone would well reward a visit here, so do Salt Lake City's resorts and places of amusement appeal to the desire for unique diversions.

Standing majestically on the crest of a rolling slope in the rocky Wasatch Mountains in Salt Lake City is one of the finest state capitols in the nation and one of the most magnificent pieces of architecture in the world—the Utah Capitol. Built almost entirely of Utah materials, this granite structure commands a view over hundreds of miles. The building was completed at a cost of almost \$3,000,000.

Of particular interest is the exhibition of pioneer relics in the Capitol. These include the first spinning wheel used in Utah, and the first pianoforte hauled 1,000 miles across the plains by ox teams to furnish music for religious services and on week days for dancing parties. There are many tangible reminders of the pioneers' fortitude and cheerful endeavors to make the best of

isolated frontier life. Some of the present-day specimens of Utah's tremendous mineral and agricultural wealth are also displayed at the Capitol, and these provide a sharp contrast to the picture suggested by the relics of those first years of hardship.

Almost directly below the Capitol, in City Creek Canyon, is a beautiful park known as Memory Grove. This spot is dedicated to Utah's heroes of the World War and an impressive monument is there erected to their memory.

The Wasatch Mountains, partly encircling the city, provide a setting of uncommon beauty, with six gorgeous canyons opening at the very outskirts of the city. Wasatch Boulevard, skirting the city on the north and east benches, offers an enchanting panoramic drive. This beautiful boulevard starts at the Capitol, circles City Creek Canyon, and proceeds east and south past Fort Douglas to Emigration Canyon. Here the great canyon used by early pioneers in gaining entrance to the valley lies to the east, and the magnificent city of their dreams stretches out below to the west. The drive continues on to Parley's Canyon, the present point of entry of the Lincoln Highway, past the Country Club golf course, one of the sportiest in the land, on to Mill Creek Canyon, then to Big Cottonwood Canyon and Little Cottonwood Canyon, two of the most magnificent gorges on the continent, and returns through the center of the valley.

Rotary Park in City Creek Canyon, Pinecrest in Emigration Canyon, Brighton in Big Cottonwood Canyon, are all interesting and beautiful mountain retreats.

Within one hour's drive from the city are two wonders of the world: Great Salt Lake and Bingham Copper Mine. Great Salt Lake is a remnant of the once great Lake Bonneville whose ancient shoreline may yet be seen etched in the rock of the Wasatch Mountains that encircle the valley.

Bingham, a few miles southwest of Salt Lake City, is one of the most interesting mining towns in the world. Built in the bottom of a canyon, it is one street wide and three miles long, at the upper end of which is the tremendous amphitheater that is the Utah Copper Mine—a mine upside down—with huge electric shovels on a score of terraces digging away at the mountain of copper ore. This is the largest surface copper mine in North America.

From earliest days, Salt Lake has been an important point on the main east and west travel and mail route, first as a station for stagecoaches and the pony express, then as a railroad center, and now as the western headquarters and pivotal point of the air-mail service.

At South Temple and Main Street, the meridian of the city's street system, stands the Pioneer Monument, a massive granite pedestal surmounted by a bronze figure of Brigham Young. One block to the east, the famous Eagle Gate spans State Street. In early days this gate



Temple Square—center of attraction in Salt Lake City.

was the entrance to Brigham Young's private estate which comprised all that section lying north and east of this corner. Immediately west of the Eagle Gate are the Beehive and Lion houses, Brigham Young's residences, now used for certain auxiliary church offices. And just west of these is the modern building housing the general offices of the Mormon Church. This is an imposing edifice of simple and beautiful Greek architecture. Its interior is magnificent—panels of rich onyx, embellishments of clear marble. Its broad granite steps cover the ground once occupied by the mint which coined the first California gold.

Nearly every visitor first gives his attention to the Temple Square. This famed ten-acre plot is open daily. A bureau of information is maintained just inside the south gate, and guides are available to point out the various objects of interest within the enclosure. Each week day at noon an organ recital is given in the huge, dome-roofed tabernacle, free of charge. The temple is re-

served for special ceremonies of the church and may not be entered by non-members.

From Salt Lake City, good highways and railroad lines lead to such scenic splendors as are not to be found elsewhere in the world. This region has been appropriately called "Scenic America," and extends for a radius of about 600 miles in all directions from Salt Lake, its center. It is but a day's drive from Salt Lake City to southern Utah's beautiful Zion National Park, Bryce Canyon, Cedar Breaks, amazing Wayne Wonderland, and the Kaibab Forest gateway to Grand Canyon. It is only overnight by train or motor to Yellowstone National Park.

To Salt Lake City, located right in the center of the great cattle-growing region of the West, rail lines and roads lead from all directions, and to this city the cattlemen of the West will be heartily welcomed when they meet for their forty-fifth annual national convention January 7-9.

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF UTAH'S STOCK INDUSTRY

By L. C. MONTGOMERY

UTAH WAS PIONEERED AND settled in the year 1847. The original band of pioneers who first came to this state brought a small herd of cattle with them. At that time there were no other cattle in the intermountain country.

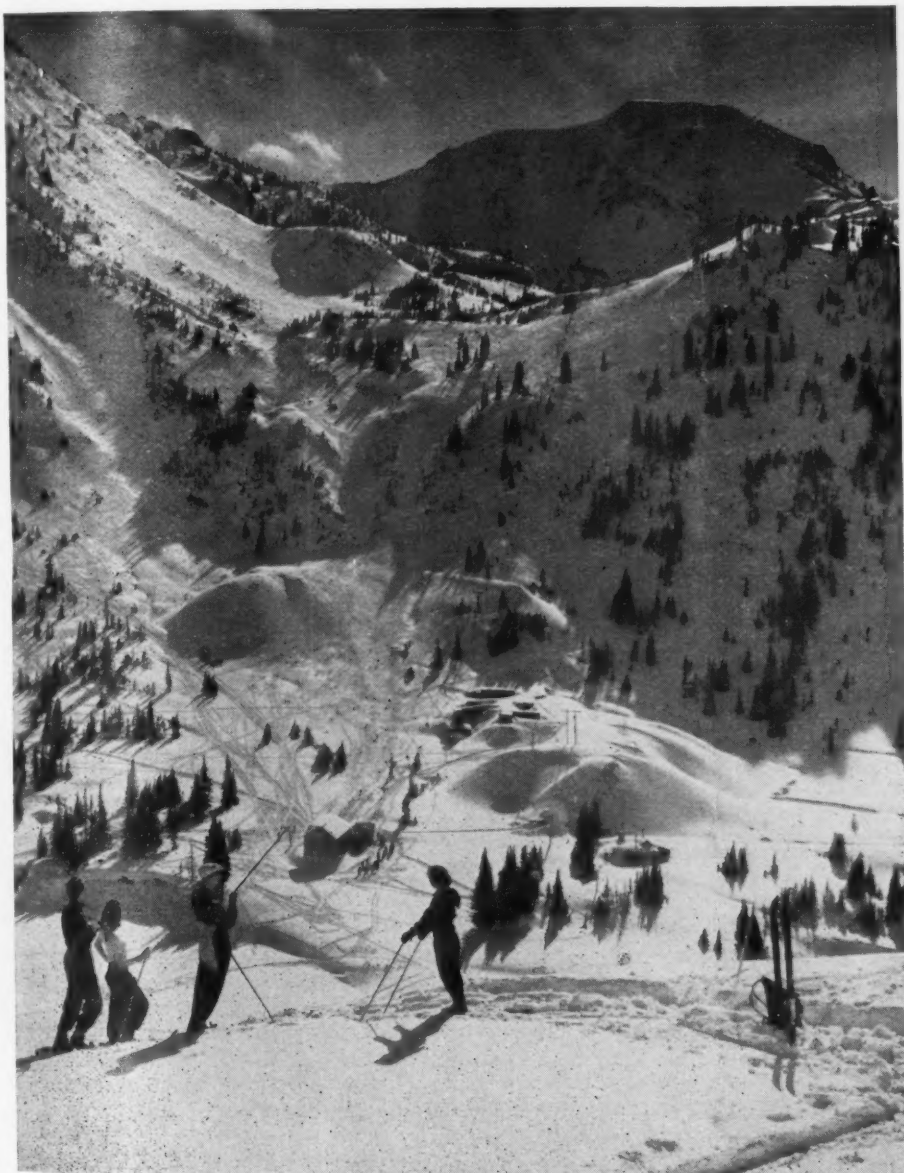
By the year 1850 thousands of head of cattle had been brought to the State of Utah, and, in the plan of the colonization of the state, pioneers were sent to the areas of good grazing, so that large cattle outfits sprang up in all parts of the state and in favorable places outside of the State of Utah.

These cattle were largely of the Durham and Devon breeds and the quality of the cattle as of that day was very good. In fact, these breeds were crossed upon the old Mexican cattle in the South, which helped to breed up the quality of that strand of cattle.

For many years, the cattle were gathered into co-operative herds and large co-operative herds of cattle were to be found in every section of the state. With the establishment of the forest reserve, co-operative herds were more or less abolished and small local community organizations clustering around forest permits took their place. The Uintah and Wasatch forest reserves in the state are some of the oldest forest reserves in the United States.

After the forest reserves were established, we discovered that, in place of the numerous co-operative herds about the state, we had about 100 local associations clustering around the advisory boards on the forest reserves. There was no head to these numerous small associations, each acting individually, and it was evident that something should be done to unite them under one head. Therefore in the year 1916 an organization was formed, known as the Utah Cattle and Horse Growers' Association, which had for its object and purpose the uniting of all these small organizations in the state under one head, as well as the gathering in of the large individual cattle interests of the state.

That was really the beginning of the Utah State Cattle Association. The first president was Peter Scorup, of Salina, Utah. He held office for three or four years and was succeeded in office by J. M. Harmon, of Provo, Utah. J. M. Harmon held office two or three years and died in office, and his vice-president, Alonzo Brinkerhoff, of Emery, Utah, took his place. Alonzo Brinkerhoff held office a few years and died in office and J. M. McFarlane took his place. J. M. McFarlane held the office for twelve or fourteen years and died in office and the writer took his place three years ago. I and J. A. Scorup, my vice-president, are the only living persons who were officers in the orig-



A skier's paradise in Utah hills.



L. C. Montgomery

inal state organization. We have been officers in it from its inception to the present time.

Our state association represents about 250,000 head of range cattle. About 90 out of the 100 local associations belong to the state cattle association. These local associations have from ten to 200 members each, and, when a local association joins the state association, it automatically makes all those members members of the state association, so that we have in reality several thousand members belonging to the state association.

It is said of us, "that we have fewer cattle and more cattlemen than any other state in the West." Our problem of organization is a big one, since it is difficult to hold vast groups of small cattlemen in an organization. We found that where the average cattle holding is only twenty or thirty head, as in our case, it was difficult to get outfits of that size to buy good bulls and hold up



Advance Domino 3d, head sire in Utah's Cattle Betterment Program.

the quality of their cattle. Therefore we have been working along the line of cattle improvement in this state, with a view of buying association bulls and organizing our people into little groups and buying bulls for groups rather than trying to get the cattlemen to buy good bulls individually.

Early in 1940 Sears Roebuck and Company bought for the association a bull, Advance Domino 3d, that had earned a championship at the National Western Live Stock Show in 1940. The bull has been in service in Utah State College's registered Hereford herd at Logan, and several of his bull calves have been used by Utah cattlemen. This is one factor in our program for betterment of Utah cattle.

While we are a state of small cattlemen, we have some large outfits. The Deseret Livestock Company is a member of our organization and has big holdings. The Scorup Cattle Company in the south holds one of the biggest forest permits in the United States. The old Nutter outfit has always been affiliated with our organization and it is a large outfit. We have several outstanding women who belong to our organization, including Mrs. Minnie Miller, who runs the Thousand Springs Ranch, located in Idaho and Utah. Some of our most prominent cattlemen and organization supporters are the following: J. A. Scorup, of Moab; J. T. Finlinson, Leamington; Horace Allred, Roosevelt; John King, Escalante; L. E. Ellison, famous cattle feeder of Layton; Alonzo Hopkins, Croyden; and Hyrum Winterton, a somewhat famous Hereford breeder of Kamas.

CALIFORNIA CATTLEMEN EXPERIENCE BLACKOUT

DELEGATES TO THE ANNUAL meeting of the California Cattlemen's Association in San Francisco December 12-13 found that conventions during blackouts are possible. In the evening of December 12—convention banquet night—the entire city was put under a three-hour blackout, starting soon after guests were seated. Candles and flashlights, however, helped the delegates find their food.

Welcoming the stockmen to the convention was San Francisco's mayor, Angelo J. Rossi, whose address was followed by the reports of President Ted Chamberlin and Secretary John Curry. Bert L. Smith, assistant to the general agent of the Farm Credit Administration, Berkeley, California, in a talk on the livestock industry's part in the food-for-defense program, was first speaker in the afternoon, followed by President J. Elmer Brock of the American National Live Stock Association, who, likewise, talked on the food-for-defense plan, pointing to discrepancies that he said existed in Secretary of Agriculture Wickard's beef-cattle-goat figures. He

said that some of the western states had not come back to normal in cattle population and yet were asked to furnish more cattle than were some of the Corn Belt states which had enjoyed big cattle increases in the past several years.

President Brock told about a visit recently to South America, on which he was able to get first-hand information about the foot-and-mouth disease problem.

Activities of the National Live Stock and Meat Board were discussed by R. C. Pollock, general manager of the Board, who told the stockmen about the Board's work in Army camps, helping mess sergeants and others with their meat problems, and about the many other activities of the Board. Speakers in the second morning's session were Nelson Crow, editor of *Western Livestock Journal*, who talked about the 1941 beef-cattle tour; Frank S. Boice, of Sonoita, Arizona, a Farm Credit Administration director and first vice-president of the American National Live Stock Association, who spoke on financing cattlemen under present conditions; and Edward N. Wentworth, of Armour and Company, who discussed "Beef in the Post-War Period." Earl Schlaman, secretary-treasurer of the Pacific States Livestock Market Association, spoke in the afternoon session.

Loren Bamert, of Ione, was elected president of the association to succeed Ted Chamberlin, of Los Olivos, who had served for two years. Three vice-presidents were elected: Earl McKenzie, of Red Bluff; Irvine Armstrong, of Salinas, and Leroy Rankin, of Caliente. John Curry was retained as secretary.

A resolution adopted by the convention held that, in view of the established fact that yellow beef fat has higher vitamin A value, that yellow fat does not in itself detract from palatability or nutritious value of beef in other respects and should not detract from market value, and that the imports of vitamin A sources have been cut off by war, creating a vitamin A shortage in the United States, (1) beef otherwise meeting Army and Navy specifications should not be discriminated against because of yellow fat color but on the other hand the higher nutritious value of equal grade beef having yellow color should be stressed; and that (2) the board of directors of the California Cattlemen's Association should appoint a committee to arrange for a co-operative test between the University of California, federal meat graders, and a reliable retailing concern, to study the merchandising of beef of otherwise equal grade but showing marked difference in fat color.

Other resolutions are summarized:

Urging that cattlemen be given better representation on the California Defense Commission.

Declaring that livestock and dressed meats should not be imported from countries or parts of countries infected with foot-and-mouth disease.



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Opposing the policy of trading off agriculture by increasing agricultural imports in order to promote industrial exports, as is done through the reciprocal trade agreements program, and opposing S. 1613 and H.R. 5032, which would authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to set aside import restrictions, such as prohibition of meat imports from countries in which foot-and-mouth disease is rife. No appointed official should be authorized to reverse the acts of Congress.

Strongly supporting laws prohibiting the hot cargo and secondary boycott, and urging the approval by the voters of California of the bill prohibiting these practices, which is now held up by referendum.

Opposing any attempt to apportion the state senate on a population basis.

Opposing price fixing.

Opposing moves to place co-operative control of farm credit in the hands of Washington departments.

Opposing any legislation, such as S. 1199 now pending in Congress, which would restrict direct marketing of livestock.

Asking that state inspected meat plants be permitted to bid on Army and Navy purchases in California.

Asking that withdrawal of certain reclamation lands in the Truckee and Carson river areas in California and Nevada be recalled and the administration of such lands be taken over by the Grazing Service.

Appreciating work of the University of California and State Division of Forestry with respect to brush burning.

Asking that penalties for the burning of brush be cancelled in instances where consent of proper officials is secured.

Asking for greater protection of range lands by roadside burning along state highways and county roads.

Asking Forest Service and Taylor Grazing Service to take steps immediately to reduce the number of surplus deer and elk on lands under their jurisdiction.

Recommending that Forest Service, Grazing Service, and state highway department construct fences where practical and erect warning signs where livestock may stray or cross highways.

Commending the Forest Service and Grazing Service administrations.

Opposing government acquisition of privately owned lands, except in cases where the acquisition is necessary for government use.

Commending Secretary Ickes for opening Yosemite National Park to grazing in the late drought and requesting that all national parks be opened for grazing for the duration of the war.

Opposing Amendment 15 to BAI Order 256, as it would impose unnecessary expense and inconvenience on the industry.

Favoring establishment of hourly truck rates for hauling livestock for distances less than thirty miles, to alternate with rates in cents per hundred pounds; favoring round-trip rates by truck; asking that minimum weights by truck be the same as the minimum weights by railroad.

Asking that skilled cowhands and other necessary cattle ranch workers be considered essential to national defense and that they be given the same consideration before draft boards as other skilled workers engaged in defense industries.

The hide and brand committee made the following report:

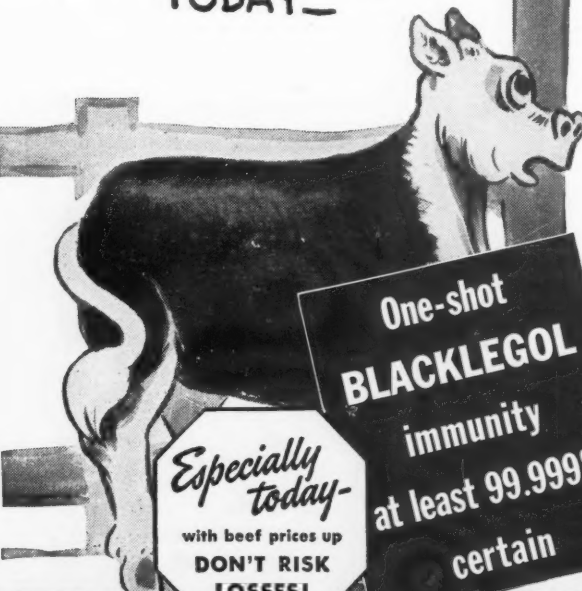
That no brands be recorded for use on either side of the neck or the right jaw and that the owner of an animal bearing his recorded brand may place such brands, for the purpose of identification, as he may wish on those positions. Brands placed on the shoulder, rib, or hip must be recorded.

The Cattle Protective Service was reported in good financial condition.

Several amendments to the by-laws were adopted. One proposal was to permit holding the annual convention at places other than San Francisco, and this created the most interest and resulted in a spirited debate. It was voted down by more than a 6 to 1 vote.

Of a total production of 1,038,668 shotguns reported to the Census Bureau by the firearms industry in the last two censuses of manufactures, 197,241 were double-barreled, and 841,427 were single-barreled, including automatic, repeating, and single shot.

**IF GRANDPA HAD
HAD A SHOT OF
CUTTER BLACKLEGOL
HE'D BE ALIVE
TODAY—**



**One-shot
BLACKLEGOL**

immunity
at least 99.999%
certain

***Especially
today—***

with beef prices up
**DON'T RISK
LOSSES!**

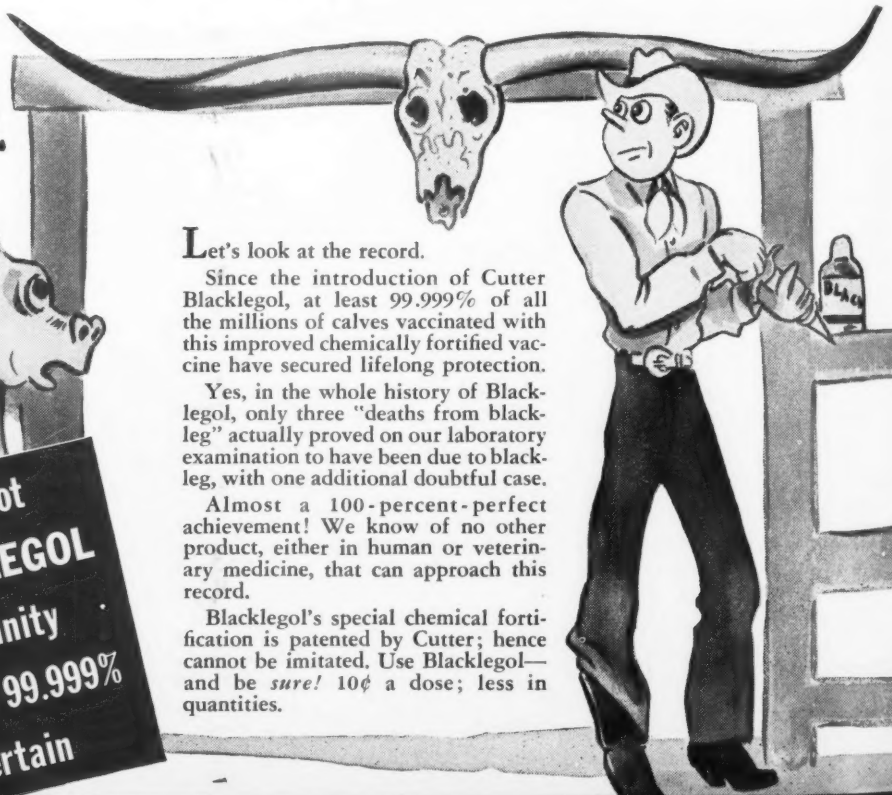
Let's look at the record.

Since the introduction of Cutter Blacklegol, at least 99.999% of all the millions of calves vaccinated with this improved chemically fortified vaccine have secured lifelong protection.

Yes, in the whole history of Blacklegol, only three "deaths from blackleg" actually proved on our laboratory examination to have been due to blackleg, with one additional doubtful case.

Almost a 100-percent-perfect achievement! We know of no other product, either in human or veterinary medicine, that can approach this record.

Blacklegol's special chemical fortification is patented by Cutter; hence cannot be imitated. Use Blacklegol—and be sure! 10¢ a dose; less in quantities.



CUTTER Laboratories • Berkeley, Calif. • Since 1897

OKLAHOMA STOCKMEN IN FOURTH ANNUAL MEET

FOSTER ESTES, OF DAVIS, OKLA-homa, was elected president of the Oklahoma Live Stock Association at its fourth annual convention in Oklahoma City, November 21. He succeeded Joe R. Jarboe, of Tulsa. Neil Johnson, of Norman, was elected vice-president and Ben Ellis was renamed secretary-treasurer.

Oklahoma's governor, Leon C. Phillips, one of the principal speakers on the program, hit at federal encroachment on state rights and criticized a presidential order placing Oklahoma's Grand River dam authority under government control. He told the cattlemen to "carry on, and when the alphabet passes—and I hope it will—we'll still need your product, whatever the value of the currency."

The governor was followed in the afternoon program by Lawrence F. Mollin, assistant secretary of the American National Live Stock Association, who denounced the recent cut in the tariff on canned beef and hides. "The ill effects of these trade agreements will be felt when the war is over and the United States becomes the dumping ground for the surpluses of the world," he said. "Then when we need a tariff we will not have it." He said that "the livestock industry should receive the same consideration as that being given all other agricultural industries. If we are to maintain an adequate beef supply for the

civilian population and the national defense program, we cannot be continually subjected to attacks on our markets and unfavorable legislation."

H. P. Moffett, of Stillwater, chairman of the Department of Agriculture food-for-defense program for Oklahoma, urged increased production because of greater buying power, to provide food for England, and to build a reservoir for the country after the war. The greatest need at present is increased production of milk, eggs, hogs, sheep, cattle, fats, oils, and chickens.

The afternoon program also included a talk by Allan Davis, field secretary for the State Junior Chamber of Commerce, on the relation of production to consumption of Oklahoma meats. An illustrated lecture by D. A. Savage, agronomist at the United States experiment station at Woodward, on regrassing and range improvements, and a talk by C. P. Thompson, professor of animal husbandry at the Oklahoma A. and M. College, Stillwater, on livestock production. A buffet supper and dance on the night of November 21 closed the convention.

The stockmen in their resolutions favored passage of House Bill 5204—a measure to permit producers to levy assessments on their livestock shipments at the terminal markets to provide funds for inspection purposes. They asked that stockholders of the Oklahoma Stock Yards Company notify their manager to withdraw his objections to the measure.

Other resolutions opposed the Dough-

ton bill to give power to the President to relax import duties on products deemed necessary to defense because of the possibility that through it the country's sanitary embargo might be weakened; opposed the present price-fixing measure which "is discriminatory in that it does not include labor . . . and would not provide adequate prices for beef;" urged Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard to refrain from "taking any chance of infecting our herds and flocks" by permitting imports from Tierra del Fuego; condemned the Argentine trade treaty; and opposed further reciprocal trade agreements.

In a resolution of thanks the Oklahoma stockmen named the Chamber of Commerce of Oklahoma City "for helping in arrangements of the convention;" F. E. Mollin, secretary of the American National Live Stock Association, "for giving support to House Bill 5204 and other national legislation pertaining to the livestock industry."

MICHIGAN CATTLE FEEDERS HOLD MEETING

THE FALL FEEDERS' DAY MEET-ing of Michigan Cattle Feeders' Association at East Lansing, Michigan, December 6, which 200 men attended, provided opportunity to observe the Michigan State College breeding herds and to hear speakers on important livestock subjects.

Remember— Whatever the trouble, if a serum or a vaccine will control it, Cutter makes it!

Nowadays there are few diseases of livestock for which science has not found the answer.

Cutter can justly take some credit for this . . . for many of the serums and vaccines now in general use originated in the Cutter Laboratories. Whatever your need, ask your druggist or veterinarian if there isn't a Cutter Product for it.

For screw-worms—Cutter K.R.S.! Entirely different and more potent. If not the most effective killer and fly repellent you've ever used, return the can to your dealer and every penny of the purchase price will be refunded.

For abortion—Cutter Abortion Vaccine saves your calf crop! No need any longer to rely solely on the "test and slaughter" method to rid your herd of this disease.

CUTTER CHARBONOL
potent one-dose seasonal protection against anthrax
Special fortification, patented by Cutter, holds the vaccine in the tissues, releasing it slowly. Every drop is used by the animal's immunity mechanism, not thrown off.



A SHOOTING WAR? YOU SAID IT!

Ask any man in Uncle Sam's military service—about the shooting that's done with a needle. Shots of life-saving serums and vaccines—as well as products for blood transfusion and the like—are Cutter Laboratories' part in National Defense.

You, who are fighting on America's food front, have a right to know that when you buy Cutter Products, the company you patronize is doing its part too. Just as it did throughout World War I.

If your local veterinarian or drug store cannot supply you, order direct from nearest Cutter branch . . .
Los Angeles • Seattle • Ft. Worth • San Antonio • Denver • Calgary • Regina • Vancouver • Winnipeg

National Western Hereford Sale

DENVER, COLORADO

Tuesday, January 13, 1942

**Selected Bulls and Females
Over 250 Head Entered**

Catalogs on Request Only

American Hereford Association

300 West 11th Street

Kansas City, Mo.

When Stability Counts

In these times of increased production and demand for livestock products, it becomes more and more important that growers have a stable, reliable outlet where expert selling and buying competition prevail.

At Ogden there are responsible selling agencies on duty constantly to procure the highest possible price from buyers of livestock.

Cattlemen in this territory receive the benefit of competitive bidding and nation-wide outlet at a central market near the range and farm.

The Ogden Union Stockyards

E. L. Banton, extension specialist in animal husbandry at the college said that approximately 50 per cent of the animals marketed for meat in Michigan came from dairy farms. He emphasized the importance of feeding these animals for a period if necessary so they might go to market carrying more meat. He advised culling of herds now to eliminate unprofitable females.

Bob Martin, cattle salesman of the Buffalo Producers, gave his experiences in purchasing calves on the range. He said that no buyer can expect to buy satisfactorily on the range unless he takes all a man produces. Discussion brought out that few Michigan men have opportunity to select choice calves in lots offered for their selection.

F. E. Mollin, secretary of the American National Live Stock Association, pointed out that harmful effects of the recent trade agreements will not be felt until after prices drop; that change in our sanitary embargoes giving protection from foot-and-mouth disease is still being agitated; and that a price fixing bill is imminent. A cattle price 110 per cent of the original parity, which would be \$7.91; a 1919-29 parity price, which would be \$7.18; or an October 1, 1941, price, which would be \$9.18, the highest of which is proposed in the bill now in Congress, are all too low for the cattleman. Wages should be included in the bill, he said.

Resolutions passed opposed price fixing, but "in case it is attempted that commodities, industry, and labor be included on a basis of common equality."

Officers elected were: President, Art Ingold, Riga, Michigan; vice-president, Reese VanVranken, Climax, Michigan; and secretary-treasurer, George A. Branaman, of the Michigan State College.

The Michigan Cattle Feeders' Association is an informal organization of farmers interested in cattle feeders' problems and has members in thirty-three Michigan counties. It is a member of the American National Live Stock Association.

PACKERS INDICTED

Fourteen major packers, thirty-seven officers, and the American Meat Institute were charged recently in federal indictments with conspiracy to control profits through elimination of competitive prices. The American Meat Institute, the government charged, sponsored weekly "cost bulletins" which the government said fraudulently represented that packing-house operations were being conducted at a net loss. Chief specific complaints in the charge were that defendants had conspired to fix prices paid stockmen for livestock, both directly and through terminals, and that they similarly had joined in a plot fixing consumer prices. The American Meat Institute announced that the defendants "have not at any time violated the law."

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

★

YOU, ARMOUR, and NATIONAL DEFENSE

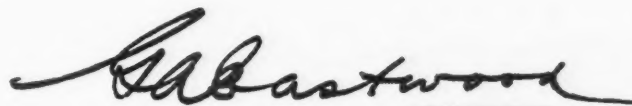
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ARMOUR AND COMPANY stands for adequate preparedness for national defense and for the preservation of our free institutions under the Constitution.

And Armour and Company is fully aware of the increasing importance of the meat industry . . . of you, the livestock raisers, of the packers, of the retailers . . . to America's pattern of life.

Briefly stated, that importance is due to the fact that good meat, well prepared and efficiently distributed . . . is destined to have an increasingly valuable place on the American bill of fare. It is destined to be increasingly vital to the nation's health and well-being . . . and efficiency.

Keeping meat on America's tables is your job and ours. It calls for the same partnership between us, and the same effective performance that has characterized that partnership in the past. It is a big job that we can perform well together.


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PREVENT ABORTION LOSSES

By vaccinating your calves 4 to 8 months old With ANCHOR Abortion Vaccine

| | |
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| Price per 5 cc. dose..... | 50 cents |
| Blackleg Bacterin (5 cc. dose)..... | \$0.07 per dose |
| Hemorrhagic Septicemia Bacterin (5 cc. dose)..... | .06 per dose |
| Anti-Hemorrhagic Septicemia Serum..... | 1.80 per 100 cc. |
| Coli-Enteritidis Bacterin..... | .06 per dose |

(To be used for treatment and prevention of calf scours)

| | |
|---|--------------|
| Mixed Bacterin Bovine, Formula No. 1 (5cc. dose)..... | .06 per dose |
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(This product has incorporated in it some of the organisms formerly used in the pink eye and pulmonary bacterins)

| | |
|---|------|
| One 10 cc. syringe and two needles..... | 1.15 |
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ANCHOR Anti-Hog-Cholera Serum (America's

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| Leading Brand) now..... | \$0.80 per 100 cc's |
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| ANCHOR Simultaneous Virus now..... | \$1.85 per 100 cc's |
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Cut vaccination costs from 25% to 50% by doing the job yourself

ANCHOR makes a serum or vaccine for the prevention of almost every animal disease

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PROFIT with SHORTHORNS

• BEEF SHORTHORNS

For your western farms and ranges, you naturally want greatest possible weight for age, gentle disposition, high dressing percentage, early maturity, and most economical use of roughage. Shorthorns excel in these qualities—and that means EXTRA profit.

• MILKING SHORTHORNS

are particularly well adapted to general purpose farms and to western irrigated farming districts. In the economical production of 8,000 to 10,000 pounds of 4 per cent milk a year and marketable steers at the same time, they have no equal. They hold the world's records for milk and butter production. Available with or without horns.

• POLLED SHORTHORNS

An increasing number of cattlemen prefer nature's way of dehorning. Polled Shorthorns have all the characteristics of beef Shorthorns, with the bred-in feature of polled heads. If you want the best in hornless cattle, the answer is Polled Shorthorns.

Bred and shown by Julius Peterson, Elbert, Colo., was the champion load of Shorthorn feeder calves at the 1941 American Royal. Selling at \$16.50 per hundred, they topped even the reserve grand champions of the show! In fact, Shorthorns outsold all other breeds at the Royal by \$2.11 per hundred.

Yes, sir, you can't fool the practical farmer and ranchman. They know that the most profitable cattle are the ones that gain fastest. That's why more and more men are turning to Shorthorns. In the year just closed the Shorthorn Association gained 101 more new breeders than the next highest beef cattle association. You, too, will find Shorthorns most profitable.

Today, while it's still fresh in mind, drop us a card for FREE information, pictures, and literature.

SHORTHORN SALE AT DENVER

25 head, mostly bulls, sell at the Western Live Stock Show, Jan. 12, at 7 p. m. An outstanding opportunity to buy GOOD Shorthorns.

Address Dept. 2

American Shorthorn Breeders' Association

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CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

DON'T FORGET

American National Live Stock Association Convention
Salt Lake City, Utah, January 7-9

GREAT WESTERN SHOW

Of outstanding significance at the sixteenth annual Great Western Live-stock Show in Los Angeles in early December was the Hereford auction sale. A total of 218 bulls and heifers averaged \$292. There were no sensational prices. The top bull sold at \$1,100—a Thornton junior yearling; the top female, \$1,000. Twenty-eight individual bulls averaged \$411. Eighty-two bulls sold in pen lots at an average of \$286. Nineteen individual heifers sold at an average of \$422. Fifty-nine heifers in pen lots averaged \$148. The grand champion pen of Hereford bulls averaged \$600. The grand champion individual steer, an Angus, sold at \$1.20 a pound; the grand champion carload, Herefords, brought \$17 a cwt. Champion Hereford bull in the Hereford show was exhibited by Herbert Chandler, Baker, Oregon. Senior grand champion Angus bull was shown by H. W. Sawyer and Son, Howard, South Dakota. The Shorthorn show was limited to a "view" herd of three bulls from the Royal Downsview Ranch, Elk Grove, California.

PRODUCERS' SHOW

In the eighteenth annual Producers' Junior Beef Show and Sale, held at National Stock Yards, Illinois, December 4-5, the average price of the thirty prize winners was \$16.52 per cwt. Average price of total show calves was \$13.95 per cwt. Average price of the entire sale was \$13.88 per cwt. The bulk of calves sold from \$1.50 to \$2 per cwt. above the week's market top of \$12.35 on commercial cattle and in many cases brought considerably more.

FARM EMPLOYMENT

HITS LOW LEVEL IN NOVEMBER

The Department of Agriculture reported recently that 10,420,000 persons were employed in agriculture on November 1—a much more than seasonal decline of 1,112,000 workers from the number on October 1 and nearly 500,000 below the total for November 1, 1940. Numbers of both family and hired workers were at the lowest November level in a series of estimates that goes back to 1925.

RECORD RAINFALL IN UTAH

Utah, whose vast deserts and salt flats have given it the reputation of being one of the driest states in the country, is getting wetter. A Weather Bureau report shows that in the last "weather year" there was an average of 18.74 inches of precipitation in the state—over a half inch more than recorded any previous year and nearly six inches more than normal for the state.

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

NOTES ABOUT MEETINGS

DOUGLAS COUNTY MEETING

A hundred stockmen and their families attended the annual meeting of the Douglas County Livestock Association at Castle Rock, Colorado, in the evening of December 3. Presiding was President M. L. James, who introduced association Secretary-Treasurer Smith to report on organization affairs, Lawrence F. Mollin, assistant secretary of the American National Live Stock Association, and Dr. B. F. Davis, secretary of the Colorado Stock Growers' and Feeders' Association. Mollin discussed briefly the new price-fixing bill and the proposed cattle marketing quotas for the West and stressed the need for strengthening livestock associations to cope with the numerous problems now confronting the industry. Dr. Davis' talk covered the proposed method of taxing trucks in Colorado and the proposed application of the state sales tax to the sale of livestock through auction rings. Following the addresses the Mountain States Telephone Company, of Denver, showed two interesting films. The Biological Survey also showed several pictures. Refreshments served by the ladies topped off a good meeting.

The Douglas County Livestock Association now has sixty-five members and is carrying on a membership campaign. Officers and members are to be congratulated upon their fine work and efforts to enlarge the scope of the association.—L. F. MOLLIN.

GILA COUNTY MEETING

Among resolutions adopted at the annual meeting in Payson, Arizona, of the Gila County Cattle Growers' Association on November 22 were those opposing acquisition of land by the San Carlos Indian Reservation; objecting to Forest Service's request for further non-use at present; opposing fencing of prehistoric ruins near Roosevelt by the National Park Service; appreciating help to permittees by Frank Grubb, retiring supervisor of Crook National Forest, asking Forest Service to refer requests for non-use to advisory boards and suggesting that advisory boards elect chairmen from permittee board members.

Speakers at the gathering included Tom Rigden, extension animal husbandman; Louie Horrell, president of the Arizona Cattle Growers' Association; Sam Armstrong, county agricultural agent; Supervisor Wood of the Crook National Forest; and Supervisor Kirby of the Tonto National Forest. Many of the speakers talked about the food-for-defense program. Cattle population figures quoted show that numbers are nearing an all-time high but that Arizona ranges do not show an increase.

Carrell Wilbanks was elected president and Jay Webb, vice-president. Earl Horrell was renamed secretary and Don Anderson, treasurer.

At No Other Hotel in Salt Lake City Can You Obtain the Finest in Accommodations at Such Moderate Prices

Headquarters Ever Since Its Founding for the
Utah Cattle and Horse Growers' Association

THE NEWHOUSE HOTEL

Salt Lake's Newest Large Hotel

STOP AT THE
NEWHOUSE
DURING THE
CONVENTION



STOP AT THE
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400 Outside Rooms Assure an Adequate Selection at
All Prices—

Every Room with Private Bath

HERE ARE OUR RATES:

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| Single with Bath..... | \$2.00 to \$4.00 |
| Double with Bath..... | \$3.00 to \$6.00 |
| Twin Beds | \$4.00 to \$7.00 |

THE NEWHOUSE HOTEL

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J. HOLMAN WATERS }
W. ROSS SUTTON } Mgrs.

LA SAL LIVE STOCK COMPANY

LaSal, Utah

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REGISTERED HEREFORDS

250 Females

Herd Bulls

WHR Superior Domino 21st
Junior Mixer 21st
Domino Plus 8th
Advance Domino 268th
WHR Real Prince Domino
42nd

For a great many years we have furnished bulls for some of the best commercial herds in western Colorado.

Ask the cattlemen who use
our bulls.

CAN SUPPLY IN TRUCK OR CARLOTS

Over 100 bulls sold in 1941 at prices averaging over \$200. All sold out for the season.

Will show get-of-sire by Advance Domino 140th at Denver Show.

It is our sincere wish that more and more of you Hereford breeders will find your way to Bear Claw Ranch—both for business and for pleasure. We are easy to find—just 26 miles northwest of Sheridan and 4¼ miles northwest of Dayton.

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HOTEL TEMPLE SQUARE
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Prices Range from \$2.00 to \$4.00 Single

200 ROOMS—RADIOS FOR EVERY ROOM
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All West Exposure Rooms Air-Conditioned

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COFFEE SHOP

CLARENCE E. WONNACOTT, Mgr.

**Modern
Garage
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SHIP YOUR LIVESTOCK TO

ST. JOSEPH

**A TERMINAL MARKET WHERE COMPETITION
ESTABLISHES A RELIABLE BASIS OF TRADING**

DON'T FORGET

American National Live Stock Association Convention
Salt Lake City, Utah, January 7-9

OPPOSE SALES TAX ON BULLS

Opening the speaking program of the Larimer County (Colorado) Stock Growers' Association annual meeting at Livermore, on December 6, Dr. B. F. Davis, secretary of the Colorado Stock Growers' and Feeders' Association, discussed the proposed sales tax on breeding bulls, which, he said, would be against the intent of the legislators. He also discussed a proposed increase in truck license fees. Lawrence F. Mollin, assistant secretary of the American National Live Stock Association, talked to the stockmen about the price-fixing bill and the cattle quotas in the food-for-freedom program of the Agricultural Department. Other speakers included Supervisor A. A. McCutchen of the Roosevelt National Forest, who discussed the subject of commensurability. The association approved resolutions opposing both the levying of a sales tax on bulls and the increase in the license fees for trucks. President of the Larimer County association is C. J. Bollin; secretary, Barry P. Sloan.

LAND HEARINGS IN ARIZONA

Public land hearings, under the authority of Resolution 241 by a congressional subcommittee led by Senator Pat McCarran, of Nevada, have recently been held in Phoenix, Arizona. Mrs. J. M. Keith, secretary of the Arizona Cattle Growers' Association, in the organization's *News Letter* reports on it: "Watching six United States senators sitting behind a long table, from early morning until late at night for two days, listening intently to informal testimony from any and every public land-user in Arizona who wished to tell his troubles, restored our faith in American democracy and renewed our hope that 'government of the people, by the people, and for the people shall not perish from the earth.' Senator Pat McCarran conducted the hearing, and we feel sure that those who were present will always consider the opportunity to see a man like Senator McCarran in action as one of their special privileges. His sincerity of purpose and his fight for the people's rights won for him complete admiration and confidence, and by the time the hearing was ended everybody was ready to elect him President."

NATIONAL GRANGE NAMES NEW MASTER

The National Grange in its meeting at Worcester, Massachusetts, attended by 20,000 farmers, elected Albert S. Goss to replace Louis J. Taber, for eighteen years master of the group. The program of the grange favored, among other things: construction of farm-to-market roads; development of new uses for farm products; graduated land tax; preserving the American market for American farmers as far as they are able to supply it; retention of Forest

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

Service in Department of Agriculture; extension of provisions of cattle theft law to cover all livestock. It opposed: repeal of the long-and-short haul clause of the Transportation Act; placing farm trucks under the ICC; relaxation of regulations on dairy substitutes; diminished enforcement of quarantine laws which would admit meats or other animal products from South America.

SHORTHORN BUSINESS BETTER

The Shorthorn business in the past fiscal year hit an eleven-year high, Secretary H. J. Gramlich of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association reported at the sixtieth annual banquet of the organization recently. At ninety-nine auctions of purebred Shorthorns, 4,186 cattle were sold for a total of \$782,886—a 26 per cent increase over 1940 in number of auctions and a 13 per cent upswing in prices—he said. Shorthorn registrations were up 17.4 per cent, he said. The year saw 33,059 animals exchanged as compared with 27,329 last year. During the year, 975 new members joined the association. Ralph Reynolds, of Lodi, Wisconsin, was elected president for the coming year.

NORTHEAST TEXAS MEETING

At the recent annual meeting of the Northeast Texas Livestock Association, the following officers were elected: J. R. Dodson, Saltillo, Texas, president; Abel Pate, Sulphur Springs, vice-president; Zack Taylor, Sulphur Springs, secretary, and the following directors: Claud McMillian, Sulphur Springs; Frank Gregg, Birthright; O. P. Marshall, Commerce; G. W. Payne, Saltillo; Murray Dawson, Dike; Henry Smith, Sulphur Bluff; and C. L. Shamburger, Winnsboro.

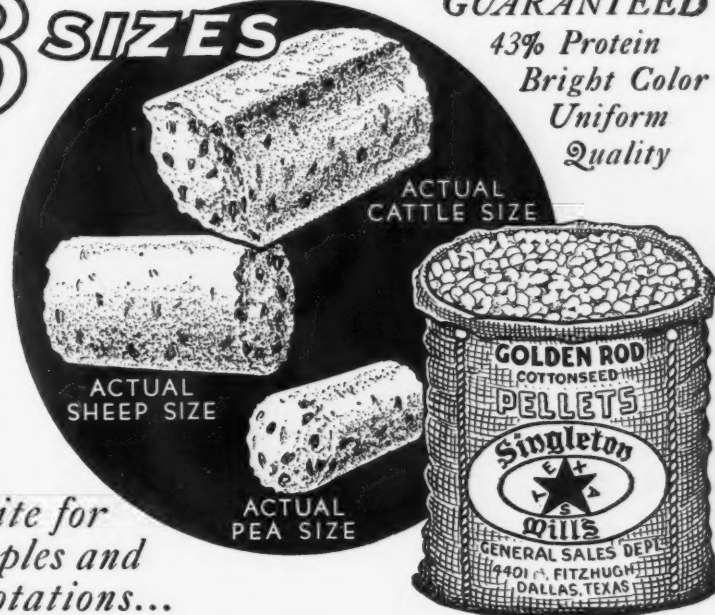
AMADOR-EL DORADO MEETING

Members of the Amador-El Dorado Live Stock Association at a meeting at Ione, California, on November 8 heard talks by President Ted Chamberlin, Vice-President Loren Bamert, and Secretary John Curry of the California Cattlemen's Association. Other speakers were Arthur Sloan, of the Production Credit Corporation; Supervisor Ed Smith of the El Dorado National Forest; Secretary Chet Wing of the California Wool Growers' Association; and Clyde Harris, of the Cattle Protection Service.

PROTEST AGAINST BAI ORDER

A Bureau of Animal Industry order that vaccines may not be delivered unless the shipper also fills out blanks and forwards them to the BAI and to the sanitary official of the state to which the vaccine is consigned has been the object of criticism from a large group of representatives of farm and livestock

3 SIZES



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Samples and
Quotations...*

SINGLETON MILLS DALLAS, TEXAS

The CENTRAL MARKETS Provide

The "YARD-STICK" of values the country over for
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John Clay and Company

Maintain offices at eleven of those markets and are prepared through efficient salesmanship to realize the full strength of the market for your offerings. Write their nearest office what you plan selling this season, and they will be pleased to keep you posted on market conditions and prospects.

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Conducts a STRICTLY COMMISSION BUSINESS at

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California Office, 300 Rowan Building, Los Angeles
Representative will be at the Hotel Utah during Convention

**Welcome,
STOCKMEN**

**While attending the
convention make
your home at the**

**New
Grand Hotel
Salt Lake City, Utah**

**The Central Savings
Bank and Trust
Co.**

**15th and Arapahoe Streets
Denver, Colorado**

Established 1892

**Truck With
PARNELL
GREEN**

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**★
Diesel Truck-Trailer**

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LONG HAULS
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organizations and serum companies. The group, in a meeting with Secretary of Agriculture Wickard, on November 4 urged revocation of the order on the grounds that it would increase the cost of biologics to the farmers and stockmen; lead to discriminative practices; limit competition; encourage bootlegging; afford information that could be used for personal gain by state officials; invade confidential privileged rights. Farmers and ranchers, the group contended, have proved that they can vaccinate safely and effectively. Effective date of the order is January 1, 1942. Representing the American National Live Stock Association at the conference was its secretary, F. E. Mollin.

TAX ON BREEDING STOCK

The question of whether or not the Colorado sales tax law imposes a tax on sales of breeding stock was the topic of discussion between Colorado Director of Revenue F. R. Carpenter and a large group representing stockmen in Denver on December 10. Spokesman for the group made the point that double taxation would result from a tax on breeding stock and stockmen present who were in the legislature at the time the act was passed said that the state legislature specifically understood that the sales tax would not apply to livestock. Carpenter upon adjournment of the meeting asked for appointment of a committee to work further with him on the subject.

**ASKS DISCONTINUANCE OF
RANGE PROGRAM FOR DURATION**

A resolution passed by the Pima County (Arizona) Community Agricultural Range Conservation Association, Range Community, on December 13 asked that AAA range program be discontinued during the emergency. The association "pledges itself to the continuation of the principles of range conservation with whatever means it may have at its disposal and further pledges itself to an all-out program of increased foodstuffs as its contribution to the inevitable final victory, no matter how long it might take."

FARM BUREAU MEETING

The American Farm Bureau Federation in closing its twenty-third annual convention in Chicago called on the federal government to set immediate price ceilings on industrial and farm commodities (not less than 110 per cent of parity) and wages to prevent "disastrous inflation;" asked that non-defense government agencies be curtailed to reduce unnecessary expenditures; that experienced and skilled farm labor be deferred in the selective service on the same basis as skilled industrial workers; and that priorities officials assure agriculture necessary repair parts, replacements, and new equipment.

BEEVES FOR CHILDREN

Arizona Cattle Growers' Association "News Letter" reminds its readers of an activity of the San-Pima Cattle Growers' Association that "they may have forgotten. The association furnishes beef for the Children's Preventorium in Tucson—one beef a month. The committee calls each one as his turn comes to furnish a beef, and no one has ever failed to deliver on time. No one will ever know how much lasting good this beef will do. We know it will give back health to many a youngster." San-Pima cattlemen recently raffled off a truck and will send a contribution to the American Live Stock Association from the proceeds of the raffle.

PACKERS

WAIVE OVERTIME EXEMPTION

Swift & Company and Armour and Company have announced that they are paying their employees time and a half for all work in excess of forty hours a week. Under a United States district court decree, the fourteen tolerance weeks provided for in the wages-and-hours law are allowed for employees engaged in handling, slaughtering, or dressing livestock, without extra compensation, but the packers have waived this exemption. Packers' contention is that the use of the tolerance weeks to the limited extent permitted by the decision would establish a different and discriminatory overtime policy for employees doing similar work.

WALLOWA COUNTY OFFICERS

Guy Craig, Enterprise, Oregon, has been re-elected president of Oregon's Wallowa County Cattle and Horse Raisers' Association. Other officers are J. H. Tippet, vice-president, and George Richards, secretary.

CALENDAR

JANUARY—

- 5—Turner Ranch, Hereford Sale, Sulphur, Okla.
- 6—Silver Creek Farms, Hereford Sale, Fort Worth.
- 7-9—American National Live Stock Ass'n Convention, Salt Lake City.
- 10-17—National Western Stock Show, Denver.
- 12—Meeting Colorado Stock Growers' and Feeders' Association, Denver.
- 13-14—Convention, Florida State Cattlemen's Ass'n, St. Augustine.
- 21-23—National Wool Growers' Ass'n Convention, Salt Lake City.

FEBRUARY—

- 6-15—Houston Fat Stock Show and Livestock Exposition, Houston, Tex.
- 10-11—Arizona Cattle Growers' Ass'n Convention, Prescott, Ariz.
- 15-22—Tucson Livestock Show, Tucson, Ariz.

MARCH—

- 5-7—Annual Convention New Mexico Cattle Growers' Ass'n, Albuquerque.

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

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Vol. XXIII January, 1942 No. 8

WAR

AFTER ALMOST A QUARTER OF A century of peace, the people of the United States were shocked on Sunday, December 7, to learn that Japan had made a surprise attack upon our fleet and defenses at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, and that therefore an actual state of war existed. The President promptly reported the situation to the Congress the following day, and with only one dissenting vote—in the lower house—Congress, with a delay of only minutes to get the machinery in motion, voted to recognize that a state of war existed by virtue of this unprovoked assault.

The first reaction to the shock was a feeling of depression throughout the entire country. Thousands had clung to the hope that in some fashion we would escape the maelstrom which country by country had engulfed most of the world. But, while there were regrets that war was now inevitable, there was entire unity as to the job that lay before us. "Remember the Maine!" was the slogan that came out of the Spanish-American War of the nineties. "Remember Pearl Harbor!" is the slogan that will be engraved in everyone's thoughts until the attack on Pearl Harbor is avenged in full.

War will bring heartaches to many homes. It will mean sacrifice for all. Yet it is entirely possible that, purely aside from the immediate objective of our participation in the war—that of avenging the attack on Pearl Harbor and making the world safer for peace-loving people—there may be a result, so far as our domestic lives are concerned, that will also help to justify the cost. The United States for some years past has been more or less at war with herself. Differences of opinion as to domestic

policy have increased year by year. A bitterness has been engendered that has no parallel in the history of our country, at least since the Civil War. How relatively inconsequential those differences were is shown by the fact that they were brushed aside on December 7 and 8 as the people rose in unison and put every ounce of their strength, every fiber of their being, back of the Army, the Navy, and the government. War is a big price to pay, but it is a leveling process. False standards cannot be maintained at such a time. If, at its conclusion, anything like the same unity of purpose can prevail that now prevails, we should avoid many of the mistakes made at the conclusion of the first World War and steer our ship of state into smoother, less troubled waters.

The immediate task is clear—all out co-operation all along the line. But when it's all over, let's not go back and pick up where we left off on December 7, 1941. Let's get a new start and a better one. It should not be impossible to do so.

TO SALT LAKE CITY

MEETING UNDER WAR CONDITIONS, there is no doubt that the forty-fifth annual convention of the American National Live Stock Association on January 7-9, at Salt Lake City will be one of the most important conventions in the history of the association. Among the major problems which will be discussed will be those of cattle supply, marketing goals, price fixing, public land policy, and co-operation in the defense program. With reciprocal trade and tariff considerations temporarily pushed into the background by the war, the necessity of maintaining an adequate supply of meat for the defense forces and the civilian population will serve to stress the need for the present embargo against imports of meats or live animals from any country where foot-and-mouth disease exists.

Prominent national speakers will talk on these and many other problems of current importance to the industry. The convention will hear two outstanding western senators—men who have fought the battles of the livestock industry in Washington for many years: Honorable Pat McCarran, senior senator from Nevada, whose address is entitled, "The Open Public Domain—Keep It Open;" and Honorable J. C. O'Mahoney, senior senator from Wyoming, who will discuss "Economic Reorganization After the War."

Honorable Grover B. Hill, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, will take as his subject "The Livestock Industry in War," and he can be counted on to lighten the confusion existing as to marketing plans for 1942.

Howard J. Gramlich, secretary of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association and well known to livestock men all over the country, will talk on "Invisible Concrete Walls," dealing with the ex-

asperating complexity of regulations covering the interstate movement of livestock.

Adam S. Bennion, assistant to the president of the Utah Power and Light Company, will speak on the subject of "The Challenge of 1942."

Jay C. Newman, special agent in charge of the Federal Bureau of Investigation for the Salt Lake district, will discuss the enforcement of the McCarran cattle theft act and the development and growth of the FBI. His subject is "Accepting the Challenge."

Homer R. Davison, vice-president of the American Meat Institute, will explain the program of the meat industry for advertising meats, by way of introducing the new motion picture "Gold in Meat."

In addition, the American National Live Stock Association has arranged for four representatives of junior stockmen associations to appear on the program. The growth of junior associations during the past few years has been rapid, and several of them will affiliate with the American National this year.

Salt Lake City will provide a delightful scope of entertainment for the delegates. The first night of the convention will feature a men's smoker and a ladies' banquet. The traditional dinner and dance will be Thursday night, with special entertainment and floor show. Other entertainment is being planned by the host association, the Utah Cattle and Horse Growers' Association, and the Salt Lake City Convention Bureau.

Everyone should make his reservations as soon as possible, as the Hotel Utah, which will be the headquarters, is rapidly filling. This hotel, the Central Housing Committee (Winifred P. Ralls, chairman, in care of the Salt Lake City Chamber of Commerce), or the association office in Denver, at 515 Cooper Building, will be glad to handle all reservations. Special Pullmans on the Union Pacific Pony Express will leave Denver Tuesday evening, January 6, at 5:45, arriving at Salt Lake City at 7:50 A. M., January 7, the first morning of the convention. Those coming by way of Denver should send in their Pullman reservations to us.

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"BUILT TO BUILD FAT"

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Tarkio-Feds Win 69%

1941 International Fat Carlots

Summary of Awards:

Loads entered.....216

Loads left in show.....72
(after sifting)

TARKIO-fed loads in show.....42

Percentage of All Fat Carlot Prizes Won by Tarkio-Feds 69%

Tarkio-feds won Grand Champion, Champion Angus, Champion Hereford, 7 out of 9 firsts, 7 out of 9 seconds, and many other fat carlot prizes, as well as many awards in the Junior and Open Steer Shows, etc.

Tarkio-Feds Sold Higher

42 loads of Tarkio-feds paid their owners an average of 67c cwt. more than 30 loads not fed Tarkio.

RESULTS PROVE TARKIO Your BEST BUY

In the keenest of competition Tarkio-feds have won 70% of all possible Grand Championships during the past 19 years (at the 4 big Fat Carlot Shows: Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha and Denver).

Likewise, they have outsold cattle fitted on all other rations by an average of from 72c cwt. more (Chicago International) to 82c cwt. more (American Royal) during the past 18 years!

Your RESULTS can be NO BETTER than your RATION! And your RATION can be no better than your SUPPLEMENT!

The RIGHT supplement is ALWAYS cheapest! TARKIO is RIGHT... the TARKIO-balanced-ration-plan is RIGHT for EFFICIENT FAT-PRODUCTION, and you don't have to take anybody's word for it... the PROOF is in the TARKIO record!

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ECONOMY IN GOVERNMENT

ON EVERY RADIO COME PLEAS for citizens to buy defense bonds and stamps to help finance the tremendously expanded emergency war program. No one will question the need for full-fledged co-operation on this front, but there is something that needs to be done to re-establish the confidence of the people in the fiscal affairs of their government, and that is for Congress to pare to the bone all appropriations which do not deal directly with the war. That there is now tremendous duplication and tremendous waste in many of the government expenditures cannot be denied. Appropriation bills have been designed more with the thought of pushing money into circulation and making work for the unemployed than with the thought of efficiency in government. The calculations as to the total cost of the war are almost beyond the power of the ordinary mind to grasp. Under such conditions it must be conceded that there is a limit to the burden that can be borne by the citizens of the country, either in the shape of direct taxes or in the shape of loans to the government in the form of defense bonds and defense stamps.

It is encouraging to note that congressional committees are giving serious thought to this matter of economy. It is also encouraging that throughout the states there is a trend in the same direction and that tax-levying bodies are trying to reduce the burden of local taxation in order to make possible proper financing of the federal government in this emergency. The real test will come when reduced appropriation bills reach the floors of Congress. Will Congress vote to ease the tax burden to the extent that it can be done under war conditions, as it should do, or will it put home politics and pork barrel considerations above the need of the country and of the taxpayer? No greater stimulus could be given to a bond-selling program than the knowledge that there would be efficiency and economy in the spending of the money thus raised.

Give your congressmen your views on this important matter. Write to them.

TRUCKS AS DEFENSE AIDS

UNCLE SAM IS TAKING AN INVENTORY of motor bus and truck equipment in the United States. He asks the co-operation of all in making this record as complete as possible. Particularly valuable will be information as to how many truck units each individual farmer and livestock man has and how many of these can be easily spared, in case of need. Therefore it is urged that every farmer and ranchman should fill in and return to the proper authorities in his state the questionnaire which has been widely distributed for that purpose.

We have only begun to feel the effects of the war so far as difficulty in securing

new equipment and repairs for old equipment is concerned. Therefore it is highly important that all truck operators keep their associations informed of their difficulties in this regard to the end that centralized effort may be made to expedite matters wherever possible.

Secretary F. E. Mollin, of the American National, is a member of the Regional Motor Transportation Committee for the thirteenth district, which comprises the states of Wyoming, Colorado, and New Mexico. Meetings of this committee are expected to be quite frequent as the war develops. Readers of the PRODUCER in those states can help in this emergency if they will forward to their own livestock organization any complaints as to difficulties in securing equipment, parts, and repairs, so that those associations can forward them to Mr. Mollin. Such information will be gathered in each district and forwarded to Washington to the Central Motor Transportation Committee and every effort will be made to keep the trucks rolling. Private truck transportation is recognized as essential in the production and marketing of food and wool for clothing, but co-ordinated action of the kind suggested above is essential to prevent unnecessarily slowing them down.

SENATOR ADAMS DIES

Announcement on December 1 of the death of United States Senator Alva B. Adams came as a shock to those who knew him. He was a friend of the western stockman and farmer, and admired alike by Democrats and Republicans. He died in Washington, D. C., from a heart illness.

Senator Adams was born at Del Norte, Colorado, October 29, 1875, the son of Alva Adams, governor of Colorado for two terms. He received his high school education at Pueblo and attended the Phillips-Andover Academy and Yale and Columbia universities. He began law practice in 1899 at Pueblo, Colorado.

In his nine years in the Senate, Senator Adams had risen to the chairmanship of the committees on public lands and surveys, and irrigation and reclamation, and a special committee to investigate the transportation and marketing of wool. He was chairman also of the deficiency appropriations subcommittee of the Senate. He was a member in the committees on appropriation, banking and currency, and rules.

OREGON CATTLEMAN GORED BY BULL

Herman Oliver, ex-president of the Cattle and Horse Raisers' Association of Oregon, was seriously injured recently on the home ranch of the Oliver Brothers near Prairie City, Oregon. The accident occurred when some bulls, after being branded, turned around and ran down the cattle chute, trapping Mr. Oliver. He suffered severe stomach injuries.

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

WASHINGTON

SENATE SUBCOMMITTEE ADOPTS A PRICE CONTROL BILL

A price control measure meeting substantially the requests of President Roosevelt and Leon Henderson, price administrator, has been agreed upon by a Senate banking subcommittee. It calls for licensing of an estimated 2,000,000 business units; a single price administrator, with appeals of his action to a special court of federal judges; ceilings on agricultural products not lower than prices on October 1, 1941, but leaving undecided whether an alternative ceiling should be 100 per cent of parity or 110 per cent. It eliminates a provision in the House bill that farm product ceilings could not be below 1919-29 averages. The House bill's three alternatives for farm prices, whichever is the highest, are those of October 1, 1941, 1919-29 averages, or 110 per cent of parity. That bill does not permit licensing and calls for a five-man board with power to review price regulations. Both bills authorize government buying and selling of commodities to stabilize prices. Neither controls wages or salaries.

REPAIR FARM MACHINERY NOW; SELL SCRAP METAL

Through a nation-wide radio hook-up on December 9, Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard said that besides the fulfillment of the 1942 production goals "there are two other immediately pressing tasks which farm people must complete. One is carrying through the program of repair of farm machinery. Steel is scarce. The manufacturers must know right away how much will be needed to produce repair parts needed for farm machinery. The metal will be allocated to produce these parts. The problem right now is to find out just what parts are required. Every farmer should be urged to buy or order repair parts now if he has not already done so. The other immediate job is to get scrap metal off the farms and into the junk yards. More scrap metal is urgently needed for steel production."

DEFENSE NOTES

An estimated 40,000,000 men from the ages of eighteen to sixty-four will be registered under a new draft bill ready for President Roosevelt's signature. Those below twenty and above forty-four are not subject to compulsory military service. . . . Eight billion dollars was added to the nation's defense when a defense supplemental bill was passed. Total of appropriations and contract authorizations for defense now reaches nearly \$60,000,000,000. . . . Legal restrictions on the use of draftees and national guardsmen outside the Western Hemisphere or American possessions

have been eliminated. . . . A measure to give the President powers similar to wartime powers held by the Executive during the World War I has been signed. These powers include censoring of mail, cable, and radio communications transmitted to any foreign country, signing of contracts without competitive bidding in cases where still required, and redistributing functions of governmental agencies so war efforts may be prosecuted expeditiously. The measure also revised provisions of the old "trading-with-enemy" act.

PRICE CEILINGS

A temporary price ceiling was placed by the Office of Price Administration on lard and other fats and oils, except butter, on December 12, at levels prevailing November 26. The schedule on fats and oils applies to sales at all stages of distribution except retail. Should unwarranted price rises occur "appropriate action" will be taken by OPA. It does not cover processed or finished fats and oils, such as shortening, and salad oil. Also excluded are "essential oils," mineral oils, and chemical oils. . . . The OPA has set a price ceiling on raw wool, wool tops, and wool yarn, prohibiting sale of such material at prices higher than levels prevailing between October 1 and December 6. . . . Sugar prices on primary and wholesale sales where frozen on December 20 at existing levels.

TO SURVEY FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE SITUATION

By arrangement with the governments of Argentina and Chile, Dr. S. O. Fladness, chief of the field inspection division of the Bureau of Animal Industry, will visit those countries to obtain first-hand information on the livestock and animal-disease situation there. The survey will continue for approximately two months. Doctor Fladness' observations will include conditions particularly in the southern part of South America, including the Island of Tierra del Fuego, which comprises parts of both Argentina and Chile. Government officials state that the survey will deal largely with the question of the existence of foot-and-mouth disease in the regions mentioned.

LEND-LEASE AID

The Department of Agriculture reported nearly 2,200,000,000 pounds of agricultural commodities were delivered to representatives of the British government for shipment under the provisions of the Lend-Lease Act from the beginning of operations in April up to November 1. Total cost of the commodities was nearly \$250,000,000. Animal protein products, including cheese, dried

milk, evaporated milk, eggs, pork, and lard, made up the most important groups of commodities in the shipments. Other commodities made available to the British included fruits and vegetables, grain and cereal products, fats and oils, and such non-foodstuffs as cotton, tobacco, and naval stores.

RAILS REQUEST HIGHER RATES

The nation's railroads will seek a 10 per cent increase in passenger fares and a similar increase in freight rates, effective January 1, 1942. Special commodities, such as coal, will be handled separately. Shipping lines also asked the Maritime Commission to permit comparable hikes in their charges. The American National will protest against the rail freight rate increase. The increases are wanted to offset the higher wages granted under the mediation agreements.

TAXES

Plans have been worked out to open hearings on a new "war tax" bill by January 15. . . . Fears that the 1941 income might have to carry even higher taxes than have been fixed were quieted when the Treasury promised that there would be no new taxes until after the first of the year. But 1942 levies will "certainly" be raised.

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MARKETS

SHARP UPTURNS IN ALL CLASSES OF STOCK

By H. W. FRENCH

SHARP UPTURNS DEVELOPED IN prices for all classes of livestock, but some of this improvement happened before our entrance into the war. Everyone is bullish on livestock prices and still greater advances may occur without fanfare. The sharpest gains were recorded on hogs and grain-fed heavy steers. All buying interests supported the market in the face of moderate receipts and no assurance of big runs in the immediate future.

Probably the biggest surprise was the advance in heavy steers which had been working downward for several months. There was some let-up in receipts of big steers as compared with a short time ago, yet with the upturn in prices more heavyweights were made available. Compared with the recent low spot, many of the 1,300- to 1,600-pound fed steers showed as much as \$2.50 to \$3 advance and at mid-December the demand showed no signs of cessation. There may be some reaction but it should be only temporary because of the great need for meat under improved domestic conditions and increased government outlet.

Many of the new-crop steers as yet are not ready for marketing, but should

prices continue to climb it is almost certain that the market hopper will be well filled with short-fed steers, as owners will be quick to take advantage of substantial profits and then buy for replacement. In this way they will continue in the feeding game but can turn their money more often. Many in the industry are against a runaway market at this time and are hoping for prices to settle shortly.

Slaughter of cattle under federal inspection increased in November and for the first ten months there were close to 10,000,000 head slaughtered, standing over 1,000,000 above the same period last year and the heaviest since 1936. Calf slaughter for the same period passed 5,000,000, or the heaviest since 1938. Both hog and sheep slaughter fell off in November but for the ten months hogs fell off over 3,500,000, while sheep gained over 600,000.

Range cattle continued to put in an appearance at many of the markets, although the close of the season is at hand. In the future buyers will be compelled to depend upon offerings from the feed-lots, wheat pastures, and beet fields. Both wheat pastures and beet fields have dried nicely within the past few weeks and offer better feed than a month ago. In the western areas and in the Midwest stock cow demand has improved considerably due to this situation.

THERE was an increased movement of stocker and feeder cattle into the Corn Belt during November, according to the latest release of the Department of Agriculture, but November was the only month since June when such shipments were larger than the corresponding month last year. This increase, however, did not offset the decrease for the preceding four months, so that it is evident that there will be a reduction in winter feeding in the Corn Belt. There will be a drop in feeding in sections outside the Corn Belt, with the exception of a few states.

Shipments from stockyards in November were 30 per cent larger than a year ago but the movement direct from producing areas showed little change. July through November shipments from stockyards were 17 per cent smaller than a year earlier, 15 per cent below 1939, but larger than any other year since 1931. Feeding east of the Missouri River will be reduced but will be equal or heavier in the three states west of the river. The total number will be smaller in the eleven western states, with decreases for Wyoming, Arizona, Nevada, and California and increases in Colorado, Utah, Idaho, and Washington, while there will be little change in Montana, New Mexico, and Oregon.

Texas and Oklahoma will not feed so many cattle at cottonseed mills but will have more on wheat pastures and grain sorghums. The Lancaster, Pennsylvania,

*Welcome Stockmen on your
Forty-fifth Annual National Convention . . .*

The Colorado Animal By-Products Company

of Salt Lake City and Denver, with plants in Ogden, Spanish Fork, Logan, Heber City, and Garland, and affiliated plants in Idaho (Hide and Tallow Company, Twin Falls; The Idaho Falls Animal Products Company, Idaho Falls; and the Idaho Animal Products Company, Nampa) welcome and wish the forty-fifth annual convention of the American National Live Stock Association every success.

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Spanish Fork, Utah County, Utah

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area will show a reduction in feeding this winter. Recent developments indicate that there may be a heavier movement of short-fed cattle from markets to Corn Belt feed-lots in December and early in 1942. This may reduce the slaughter supply during the winter months and increase it in the spring and summer.

Mid-December prices at Chicago for grain-fed steers from 1,100 pounds down were generally \$1 to \$1.25 higher than a month ago while heavier steers showed mainly \$1.50 to \$2 advance. Slaughter heifers were mainly 75 cents to \$1 higher with a marked scarcity of long-fed light and medium weight offerings available. Cows, including canners and cutters, were largely \$1 to \$1.25 higher and at least half this upturn was reported before this country entered the war. Bulls looked steady to 25 cents higher, with good kinds with weight not very numerous. Calves and vealers looked strong to 50 cents higher but during the period sharp fluctuations were noted, as at one time prices were forced downward.

Tops in every instance were made at the end of the period, while during the previous month most tops were established at the beginning of the period. This only emphasizes the about-face movement in the cattle market since last month. Best light weight grain-fed steers in early sessions sold usually below \$13, but soon topky kinds were pushed above \$13 and then above \$14, until at the close choice to prime 1,071-pound Colorado offerings at Chicago reached \$14.35 and some others scored \$14.25. There were 150 carloads of "show" cut-outs sold at \$12.25 to \$14.

SOME medium-grade 1,865-pound bullocks at \$10.60 before the sharp price rise set in were not so good as some excessively heavy offerings a week earlier at \$9.65 to \$9.85. Most heavies early sold at \$11 to \$12.25 but the late bulk went at \$12 to \$13.25. Any number of 1,500- to 1,700-pound steers on the rising market landed at \$11.50 to \$12.25 and some averaging 1,740 pounds sold as high as \$12.40 while 1,643-pound offerings reached \$13. Some averaging 1,448 pounds landed at \$13.60 and 1,240-pound weights topped at \$13.90. On the closing bulge common grades were not to be had below \$8.75 and even medium grades seldom sold below \$10.50 while killers as a rule found little suitable for them under \$11.

Best available fed heifers sold late at \$13 to \$13.25, although at that time some choice-to-prime and either below 850 pounds or above 1,000 pounds were considered worth around \$13.50 but did not put in an appearance. Any number of good-to-choice fed heifers cleared at \$11.25 to \$12.75, medium warmed-up kinds selling below \$10. Good western cows sold at \$8 to \$8.50 most of the period but scattered lots made more money late and some grained lots passed \$9.25. Strong weight cutter cows closed at \$7.25 to \$7.40 and not many canners

OUR BATTLE

Is the Battle of Production

NO INDUSTRY IS BETTER MOBILIZED TO DEFEAT THE AXIS POWERS THAN IS OUR GREAT LIVE STOCK INDUSTRY. AS THE WAR CONTINUES OUR ENERGIES WILL BE REDOUBLED TO INCREASE THE PRODUCTION OF FOOD AND FIBER TO FEED AND CLOTHE OURSELVES AND OUR ALLIES.

OUR EFFORT WILL BE DEVOTED TO INCREASED EFFICIENCY AND MAINTENANCE OF THE PROPER COORDINATION OF ALL AGENCIES IN THE PRODUCTION, MARKETING, AND DISTRIBUTION OF THE PRODUCTS OF FARM AND RANCH.

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| | Duchess Diamond 1705157 | Brands Miss Era 2nd 1327993 |
| | | Advance Domino 1381854 |
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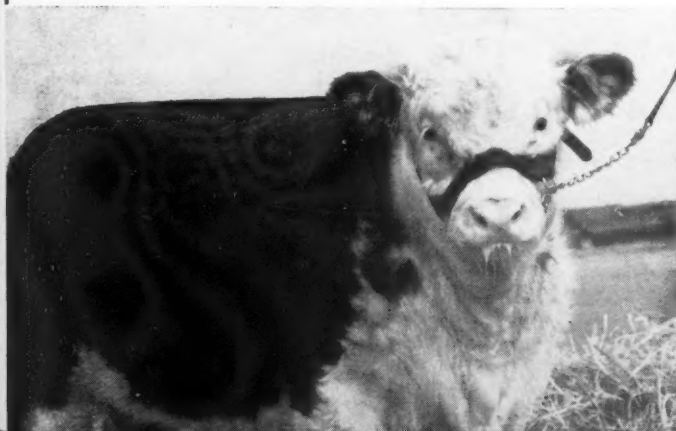
The Denver Fire Clay Company, Denver, Colo.

Stunning is the word; or is it?

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were to be had below \$5.50. Best heavy sausage bulls bulked at \$9.25 to \$9.50. Vealers finally soared up to \$13.50 but on the low spot \$12 was the practical top.

Many good fed yearling steers from the new crop sold at \$11.25 to \$11.75 at Omaha where choice-to-prime yearlings from the old crop often scored \$12 to \$12.75. Top was \$13.25 on 1,080- to 1,350-pound steers and some around 1,430 pounds made \$12.60 to \$12.75. There were many good steers early in the month below \$11, but before the close common-to-medium Holsteins and Jerseys were selling at \$9 to \$10.25. Best fed heifers made \$12.25 to \$12.60 and some averaging 1,100 pounds went at \$12. Good offerings at one time were to be had at \$10.25 to \$11. Most beef cows sold at \$7.50 to \$8.50 with some rangers up to \$8.75 and odd head higher.

After mid-November medium-to-choice fed steers at Kansas City bulked at \$9.25 to \$11.75 but later choice steers were numerous at \$12 to \$12.35 and some made \$12.75 to \$13.25, with choice-to-prime 1,067-pound yearlings as high as \$13.75. No heavies passed \$13. Finished 988- to 1,017-pound heifers from Colorado scored \$12.75 to \$13 and other choice loads made \$12 to \$12.75. Only a small part of the beef cow supply went above \$8.25 and light canners sold down to \$5. Vealers topped at \$13.

Choice-to-prime 1,076-pound fed steers at Denver reached \$13.25—the highest in four years. No other steers passed \$12.25 and many sold at \$10.50 to \$12.15. Grain-fed heifers continued to top at \$12.35 and most of the good-to-choice loads sold at \$11 to \$12. Grass-fat heifers usually went at \$8 to \$9.25 but few were available. Beef cows went largely at \$6.75 to \$8 but carlots reached \$8.50. Many canners went down to \$4.50 on the low spot but few late sold below \$5.50. Vealers have been topping at \$14 for several months. Finished steers at St. Paul made \$13 to \$13.50. Many Canadians were available at that market, including good beef steers at \$10.50 to \$11.75. Sioux City reported fed steers up to \$13.40 and fed heifers as high as \$12.25, with medium grass heifers as high as \$9.75.

STOCKER and feeder cattle at Chicago were not very numerous, although dealers brought in several loads of western yearlings. The demand was broad and at other leading markets the country demand also increased once the fat-cattle market turned upward. Since the United States entered the war, feeder cattle buyers increased their activity and despite prices sharply higher than a year ago there seemed to be no end to the demand. Corn Belt buyers were most numerous but at Denver the feed-lot operators in northern Colorado were the most active.

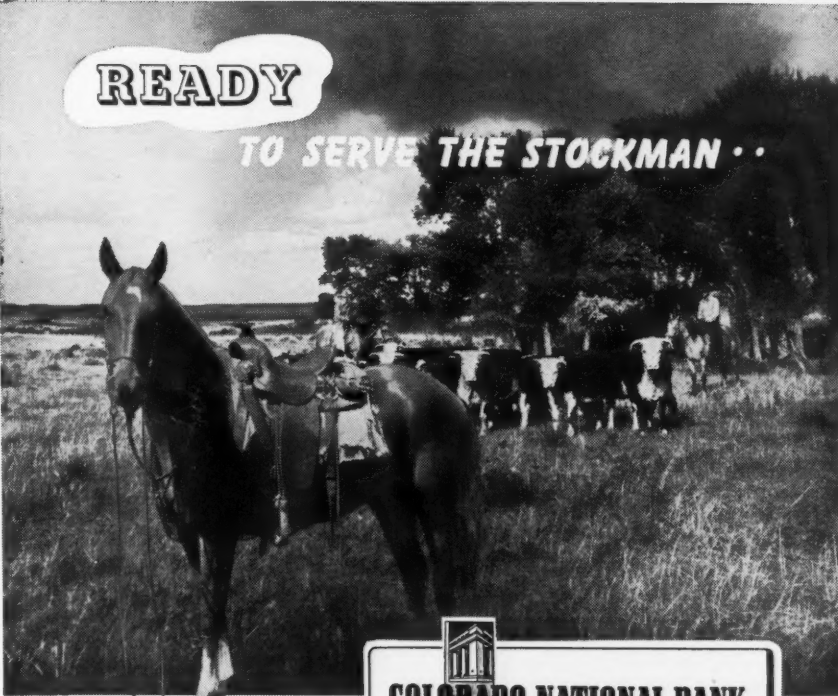
Stock and feeder cattle and calves at Chicago at mid-December were unevenly 25 to 75 cents higher than a month ago while cows and heifers taken by country

buyers ruled strong to 50 cents up. The advances at many of the other markets on replacement stock were even greater. Up to now in the steer section the outlet was best for lightweights and young animals, but already more buyers are appearing for fleshy heavy feeders and bigger cattle showed the biggest upturn.

Yearling stock steers at Chicago sold up to \$11.75 but best are nominally quotable above that figure. Meaty 700- to 900-pound steers were picked up at \$8.50 to \$9.50 in the low week when 1,010-pound westerns sold at \$10.40 and others were taken around \$10. Common steers sold down to \$8. Good-to-choice steer calves cleared at \$12 to \$12.75. Good-to-choice 825- to 1,050-pound feeder steers at Omaha made \$9.50 to \$10.25 before the market went up and later good two-year-olds sold at \$10.75 to \$11.10 while choice heavier feeders landed at \$11.50 to \$12. Any number of good-to-choice yearlings late in the period went at \$11 to \$12 but some scored \$12.50 to \$12.75 and weighed under 600 pounds. Good-to-choice yearling heifers went out at \$9 to \$10.50. Comparable steer calves sold at \$11 to \$14 and best heifer calves made \$11.50 to \$12.25.

Kansas City reported most of the medium-to-choice stocker and feeder steers at \$8.50 to \$11.25 but some yearlings scored \$12.25 and 750-pound weights went as high as \$11.75. Good-to-choice fleshy heavy feeder steers landed at \$10.50 to \$11.50. Heifers went out at \$9 to \$10.25 while medium-to-good stock cows sold at \$6.25 to \$7.25. Choice steer calves landed at \$12 to \$13 and fancy 543-pound offerings went as high as \$13.75 while heifer calves went downward from \$11.50. Not many steers were good enough to pass \$10.75 on country account at St. Paul where medium-to-good kinds went at \$8.50 to \$10. Most of the stock cows cleared at \$6.50 to \$7.25. Heavy steer calves reached \$12.25 and heifer calves sold up to \$10.60.

One load of 525-pound strictly choice stock steers at Denver hit \$12.40 and many from 575 to 650 pounds cleared at \$11.50 to \$12, good kinds usually commanding \$10.50 to \$11.25. Medium yearlings were to be had below \$10. Some fleshy heavy feeder steers sold at \$11 to \$11.25 and some from Idaho, Utah, and Montana landed at \$9.50 to \$10.75. Most of the good-to-choice heifers went out at \$9 to \$9.85 but some sold at \$10 to \$10.25. Common-to-good stock cows sold at \$5.50 to \$7.50, some lightweights on the heiferish order making \$8.35. Good-to-choice stock steer calves bulked at \$11 to \$13 but some scored \$13.50 to \$13.75. Many heifer calves went out at \$10 to \$11.25 but best cleared at \$11.50 to \$12.25. Sioux City reported most steers on country account from \$11.25 down, but choice-to-fancy 575- to 600-pound arrivals made \$12.50 to \$13 on the high spot. Steer calves sold up to \$13 and heifer calves went at \$12 down. Good-to-choice yearling heifers landed at \$9 to \$10.25, with medium-to-good cows at \$6.25 to \$7.25.



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Des Moines, Iowa

HOG values at Chicago hit the highest December level in fifteen years, and for the first two weeks after the United States entered the war there was only one slight setback. Prices otherwise were on the upgrade and the situation looks bullish, with the corn-hog ratio very favorable. A temporary price ceiling was placed on lard and other fats and oils on December 12 at levels prevailing November 26. The schedule on fats and oils applies to sales at all stages of distribution except retail. It does not cover processed or finished fats and oils, such as shortening, salad oil, etc. Unwarranted price increases on finished products will result in some control measure.

Holdings of lard in cold storage on December 1 totaled approximately 232,000,000 pounds, or 60,000,000 less than a year ago but nearly 65,000,000 more than the five-year average, 1936-40. The December 1 holdings, however, were nearly 196,000,000 pounds smaller than the record holdings of July 1, 1941. Lease-lend buying of lard has been averaging around 9,000,000 pounds a week.

Closing prices at Chicago the second week of December were sharply higher than a month earlier. Good-to-choice butchers from 160 to 240 pounds showed \$1 or more advance while heavier weights gained 50 to 90 cents. Packing sows gained 40 to 50 cents for the period and did not sell as near top butcher as had been the case for many weeks previously. These prices were around \$1 below the year's high time in September and over \$4 higher than the first market day in January, which stood as the lowest point for 1941.

Around mid-December most of the 160- to 240-pound butcher hogs at Chicago sold at \$11 to \$11.35, and those from 240 to 300 pounds bulked at \$10.85 to \$11 while heavier offerings scored \$10.50 to \$10.90. Good-to-choice packing sows from 270 to 360 pounds cleared at

\$10.30 to \$10.60 and those from 400 to 500 pounds sold at \$10 to \$10.30.

THE new crop fed lambs are selling at the highest prices of the year and sharply above the first consignments of the crop of a year ago. The situation was helped considerably by light to moderate receipts and climbing markets for other classes of meat animals. Up to date wheatfield lambs have been more numerous than those out of feed-lots and it may be some time before feed-lot lambs from Colorado and the Scottsbluff area will assume any volume unless price advances may attract more than usual ahead of normal schedule.

Lambs fed during the 1941-42 season probably will exceed the record number fed in the 1940-41 season, according to a report issued by the Department of Agriculture. There will be an increase in the Corn Belt and in states outside. Feeder lambs into the Corn Belt from stockyards during November increased about 25 per cent over a year ago and direct shipments also were up. Shipments from stockyards for July through November were 5 per cent above a year ago and the largest for the period since 1931. Direct shipments for the period were little changed.

Iowa, Minnesota, and Ohio indicate the largest decreases while the largest increase will be in Nebraska, due to the liberal number in the Scottsbluff and Central Platte Valley areas and around Omaha. Feeder lambs on Kansas wheat pasturage exceeded the liberal number fed there last year. Colorado shows around 200,000 increase from a year ago, or about 25 per cent, and most of this increase will be in the northern part of the state. There will be some decrease in all the other western states except possibly Idaho and Washington. Shipments of lambs out of Texas during January and February, 1942, may be larger than those a year ago, but be-

cause of the relatively high price of wool many of them may be carried over and shorn in the spring.

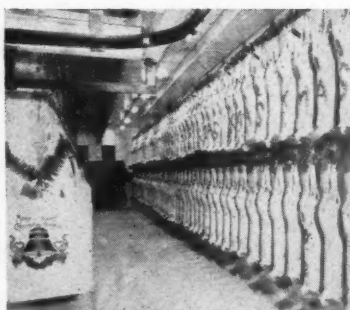
Mid-December slaughter lamb prices at Chicago were \$1.25 to \$1.50 higher than a month earlier while yearling wethers showed 50 to 75 cents upturn and fat ewes gained mostly 75 cents. Not many feeding lambs were received at Chicago during the period, but at Omaha feeder lamb prices showed 75 cents to \$1.25 advance while sales at Denver were largely 25 cents up. Feeder lambs at most of the other markets were limited and there was a marked scarcity of breeding ewes the past month.

Early in the period good-to-choice fat lambs at Chicago were taken at \$11.25 to \$11.85, and then best were boosted to \$12.25 only to fall back below \$12, and the closing rise took best lambs from 96 pounds down at \$12.50. Many ewes sold at \$4.75 to \$5.75 but best at the close made \$6 to \$6.50. Good-to-choice yearling wethers scored \$9.25 to \$10. Missouri River markets and Denver reported best lambs above \$12, some at Omaha scoring \$12.25. Most of the ewes at Missouri River points sold at \$4.50 to \$5.50 but some reached \$5.75, with best at Denver \$5.85. Shorn lambs were most numerous around the circuit at \$10.50 to \$11.35, but some scored \$11.75 at Omaha and St. Joseph while best reached \$11.40 at Sioux City. Good-to-choice feeding lambs at Omaha made \$11 to \$11.75 and \$11 to \$11.60 at Denver, medium-to-good grades elsewhere selling at \$10.25 to \$11. Short-term breeding ewes at Sioux City made \$5 to \$6 while good solid-mouthed and young kinds at Kansas City were reported at \$6.50 to \$8.50.

Whey, which is normally a waste product, is being converted into a kind of molasses feed for livestock in Sweden to aid in solving the feed shortage problem, according to "Foreign Crops and Markets."

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"The Great Western Market"

DOMESTIC WOOL PRICES FIRM TO HIGHER

By H. W. F.

PRELIMINARY ESTIMATES OF wool production for twelve Southern Hemisphere countries indicate 2,350,000,000 pounds in 1941-42, or slightly larger than in 1940-41 but slightly below the record season of 1939-40. Supplies are larger, due chiefly to the carryover of the finer wools. These countries supplied 63 per cent of the total world production, exclusive of Russia and China, of around 3,620,000,000 pounds in the five-year period 1937-38 to 1941-42. The latest estimates for Russia and China of 380,000,000 pounds were for 1938.

Wool production in the United States in 1941 was about 464,000,000 pounds, including an unofficial estimate of pulled wool, or 13 per cent of the world total compared with an average of 11 per cent in the five years 1931-35. Present requirements for fine as well as coarse wool cannot be met from domestic production and large imports have been required. Imports of dutiable wool in the first nine months of 1941 totaled 464,000,000 pounds as contrasted with 130,000,000 pounds of apparel wool last year. Mill consumption of domestic and foreign wool up to October aggregated 707,000,000 pounds of apparel wool against 414,000,000 pounds the first nine months of 1940 and 641,000,000 pounds for all of 1940. Apparel wool consumption in September at 90,000,000 pounds was a new high. Consumption of carpet wool for nine months totaled 144,000,000 and 95,000,000, respectively. Dealers and manufacturers late in September had 377,000,000 pounds of apparel wool, or over 100,000,000 pounds more than at the same time a year ago and two years ago.

It is believed that there will be no shortage of fine wools in the new season to meet anticipated heavy consumption needs, although hostilities in the Pacific may tend to delay shipments. Supplies of fine wools in the Southern Hemisphere are expected to show some increase in 1941-1942. Those of medium and coarse crossbred wools, principally of South American origin, may be materially reduced. Estimates call for a production of 688,000,000 pounds in nine South American countries for the new season beginning October 1, 1941, or 2 per cent off from a year ago.

The exportable surplus from Argentina in 1941-42 is estimated at 478,000,000 pounds—a decrease of 10 per cent from the previous season. It is reported that wool production in Uruguay will be 10 to 15 per cent below 1940-41. Brazil produces about 40,000,000 pounds of wool annually, with production in Chile in 1941-42 placed around 35,000,000 pounds and production in Peru only 14,000,000 pounds.

Early in December the government

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

asked for bids on 8,500,000 yards of heavy wool overcoating and 3,500,000 yards of wool lining cloth. This assured big outlet did not work as a strengthening influence on the wool trade as some anticipated but it had a tendency to increase the activity to some extent. Considerable interest has been shown recently in offerings of spot Australian and South African merino wools and in offerings from South America for December and January shipment.

Following our entrance into the war, the Boston market strengthened and there was an outlet for all grades of domestic wools. Some dealers temporarily withdrew their wools from the market. The announcement that a ceiling was to be established on wool prices checked the advance and caused manufacturers to adopt a waiting policy pending developments.

Around mid-December prices for domestic wools were firm to slightly higher. Spot foreign wools and wools soon to arrive were in better demand because of the difficulty in securing replacements and the added cost of war risk insurance on future shipments.

Graded fleece wools grading three-eighths-quarter blood combing bright wools sold at 50-52 cents, in the grease, but some light shrinking lots were unsold under 52-cent bids. Fine combing Ohio delaines sold at 44-46 cents. Graded half blood staple combing bright fleeces were quoted at 46-48 cents.

Sales of fine territory wools were limited to lots needed for immediate consumption. Graded fine territory wools of good French combing length sold at \$1.12, scoured basis, with original bag wools, running bulk fine wools of good French combing selling at \$1.10-\$1.12. Graded three-eighths blood went at 90-98 cents, and quarter blood at 90-93 cents.

Texas wools were in better demand and some lots were cleared at \$1.10-\$1.15, scoured basis, for good original bag twelve-month wool. Eight-months were quoted improved at \$1.05-\$1.08 while fall Texas wools landed at 97 cents to \$1.

LITTLE HAPPENS IN THE FIXED HIDE MARKET

By H. W. F.

THERE WAS LITTLE OF IMPORTANCE to report on the hide market, as ceiling prices naturally were the dominating factor in the market. Distribution was smaller but the demand was broad on all selections and available hides were taken quickly. Recent Pacific coast sales were around 50,000 November hides at 13½ cents, f.o.b. shipping points, on steers and cows.

The following quotations prevailed at Chicago at mid-December: heavy and light native steers, 15½ cents; butt brand steers, 14½; Colorado steers, 14; heavy and light native cows, 15½; branded cows, 14½; native bulls, 12.

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These prices were generally 1½ to 2 cents higher than a year ago except on bulls, which showed about 3 cents advance.

Country hides were quiet, with all weights at 13½ to 14 cents; extremes, 15; branded, 13½; and bulls, 8¾ to 9. These quotations were up more from a year ago than those issued for packer hides, the upturn averaging around 2½ to 3½ cents.

Calf and kip skins were in stronger demand than more matured hides, and the big packer production for November is available but no distribution has been made. Packer kipskins were quoted at 20 cents and packer calfskins 23½ cents to 27 cents. These prices stood ½ cent to 2 cents below a year ago.

According to Price Administrator Leon Henderson, if ceiling prices are placed on leather because of necessity they will be based on established ceiling for domestic hides, kips, and calfskins and not on prices prevailing for imported hides.

FOREST OFFICIAL URGES IMPROVED RANGE PRACTICES

INCREASES IN MEAT SUPPLIES from national forest ranges for the food-for-freedom program can best be obtained by improving range practices rather than by increasing the number of grazing head, according to W. L. Dutton, chief of the division of range management in the Forest Service.

He said that the ranges are only now recovering from the disastrous effects of overstocking during the first World War, and that a relapse to the World War practices should be avoided. "Most of the national forest ranges cannot safely accommodate greater numbers of livestock than are now being grazed," he said.

As a result of research in improving management of the forest ranges, Dutton said that, in the northern Great Plains, two groups of cattle have been grazed for several years, one at a rather heavy degree of stocking and the other on a more conservative basis. The herd grazed more conservatively has produced more calves, the calves were heavier at birth, developed more satisfactorily, produced an average of fifty pounds more meat at weaning time, and commanded a better price when they were sold because they were in better condition. Moreover, the cost of range forage and supplemental feed required to produce a pound of calf to weaning age under heavy stocking was more than a third greater than under conservative grazing.

Much has been written about Missouri mules, but according to the census several states reported more mules on farms. Farmers reported 193,565 mules in Missouri; Texas had 537,801; Mississippi, 337,620; Georgia, 316,006; and North Carolina, 299,198.

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

PRODUCTION RESPONDS TO GROWING DEMAND

By JAMES E. POOLE



FUNDAMENTALLY, HUMAN NATURE has not changed throughout the ages. Cupidity is its bedrock, which cracks in veneer expose. Cupidity and acquisitiveness are synonymous terms. Minus either or both, civilization would have been impossible; but civilization is merely veneer, several coats of it, in fact, and ephemeral in its very nature. The dollar is a major deity, buttressed by innumerable minor objects of worship. Pizarro's conquistadors are symbolic of this attribute, modified meanwhile by the exigency of new and ever-changing conditions, political and economic.

Nothing arouses cupidity like war or disaster, regardless of its character, and we are in a period where this quality is

conspicuous. Labor and industry are outstanding examples, striving to attain advantages, in all probability short-lived. And, what is more, nothing can be done about it. Bucking the workings of natural laws is futile; they operate regardless of human ingenuity.

However, favorable signs are not lacking. For one thing, morale has been restored in agrarian circles. A fat purse has been hung on the wire, stimulating production. In this respect agriculture possesses a superior intelligence, particularly the livestock branch, which is embracing a golden opportunity.

Market places are buzzing with excitement. An enormous demand for food, current and impending, dominates. Gloom coagulating during the depression period has been effectively dispelled by recent developments. At the moment, no scarcity impends and, given free play, production will respond. Not even a suggestion of price ceilings comes from Washington, as, obviously, it would be doubtful policy. Substantial increase in meat production during 1942 especially in the case of beef, is doubtful. The new year cannot duplicate 1941 tonnage which was readily absorbed. Although feeders, disgruntled by adversity, recently have recovered optimism, they are apprehensive, as a burned child dreads the fire, which means taking the short route to market. What happened at the termination of the last war has not been entirely forgotten even by the new generation.

Naturally, rising living costs aggravate consumers. During the prohibition period, wherever two or three women gathered, a popular theme was moonshine. Now it is the inevitable meat bill. No repetition of what happened in 1937 when a consumer's strike paralyzed livestock and meat trade is probable; but it is axiomatic that high prices are adverse to consumption, which was emphasized during the depression. Under present conditions, money is plentiful, the unemployment bogey has all but disappeared, and, at least during what is popularly known as the "duration," the marts of trade will hum.

High markets are notoriously erratic and the stage is set for violent price changes. Some Packingtown philosopher is responsible for the epigram that "Women make meat prices," and, while this is indisputable, other factors are operative. The influence of producers on values is not generally recognized and this influence is potent at present. A \$2 to \$3 per cwt. advance in fat cattle during the final sessions of the market was due in no small degree to recovery of confidence in beef-making circles. Almost overnight the previously neglected stocker alleys became a Mecca for operators who a few weeks previously had vowed, frequently in terms loaded with profanity, "never to feed another steer" The only fly in the ointment is replacement cost, which appreciation has at least partially nullified.

Invitation to North Salt Lake

Be sure to call on us when you come to Salt Lake City . . . only ten minutes by automobile from the 1942 American National Live Stock Convention headquarters. It would be a real pleasure to have you see, first hand, how well equipped we are to serve you. Our best wishes for a very successful convention.

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THIS EMBLEM



Omaha

Live

Stock Exchange

Deficiency in numbers is realized. That a deficiency in tonnage impends will not be disputed. During the past six weeks the writer has traveled approximately 15,000 miles through the major beef-making sections of Ohio, Indiana, Iowa, and Illinois. Any illusion that repetition of 1941 production is to come is easily dispelled. It is a fact that, subsequent to the upturn in fat cattle, optimism acquired a footing, but the change of attitude occurred too late. Unfortunately the advance was deferred until opportunity had passed. On one subject no controversy is possible, and that is tonnage. Cattle are going to town the moment they are capable of hanging a decent carcass in the cooler, and demand for the product will exert a magnetic influence.

Even now killers are in keen competition with beef-makers on what are known as two-way steers eligible to a place in the feed-lot or on the beef-rails. Processors can recover such investment within ten days, while feeders must wait 90 to 120 days even when taking a short cut back to the market.

Despite the heaviest slaughter since 1936, beef disappears promptly into consumer channels. The year 1936 was one of liquidation and in that sense abnormal; otherwise comparable slaughter goes back to 1916, numerically, and that was a period of heavy primary production in the breeding area. No such bovine abundance exists at this juncture, as the breeding ground is on a cow, calf, and yearling basis. Feeders are scratching the bottom of the bin, wondering whence replacement is coming and whither the former supply of cattle has gone.

The coming Denver sale is the cynosure of all eyes and as usual will be a barometer. A million unfinished steers could be thrown into the Corn Belt without disturbing its surface. Since the turn of the road was reached, clamor is distinctly audible and will continue so all winter. Killers are apprehensive of supply gaps at intervals, as the country is jockeying with the market, curtailing loading on every break. The hardest job at the moment is putting up a drove of steers capable of making profitable yields.

No longer is the big bullock in disrepute. That 1942 will produce another crop is doubtful. The American feeder is partial to big bullocks; otherwise he would not make them in such profusion. But temporarily, at least, he is definitely "off" that type. A few old-time regulars will play that game, but the rank and file is drawing from a new deck of cards.

Popularity of light cattle has attracted a large number of calves and light yearlings to the feeding area. Many of them will be roughed through the winter to go on pasture next spring—an economical method of making gains—and it is probable that they will be carried through the summer unless replacement difficulty is appeased. Winter feed is abundant, soft corn cheap, and the gov-

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

ernment loan ample to seal a large proportion of the new crop. The tug will come next spring with the rise of grass and, as superabundant moisture has followed last summer's drought, an insatiable demand for yearlings is inevitable, especially if present prices of fat steers are maintained or further enhanced.

What the average feeder cannot understand is the partial drying up of western supply sources. He has been advised, officially and otherwise, that the western breeding ground has somewhat recovered its bovine population, depleted during the long drought, that that storage ground is bulging with stockers, and that he has only to await the inevitable deluge. He is in much the same mental condition as the small boy sent for sour milk. Told that nothing but the sweet article was available, he replied: "I'll wait till it sours."

In this instance, however, no souring is possible. With everybody able and anxious to work at high wages, replacement demand will call for more cattle as the weeks work along. Such beef importation as may come from South America will be a mere drop in the bucket, with marine transportation crippled.

Eastern markets are even now calling for more beef than is available each week. Winter hotel demand, especially in Florida and California, must be reckoned with. Canada has shot its wad and interior processing plants are working overtime to supply local requirements. Loss of steamboat trade is forgotten. Consumers are making available supply go a long way by reducing portions.

Processors are depending on an expanding hog supply to replenish stocks. The advance of \$1 per cwt. in the December hog market was due to a combination of circumstances, as, in anticipation, growers reduced the central market supply and Washington, by filing extensive orders for lend-lease purposes, facilitated a boom at an opportune moment when the 1942 pig crop was at the inception stage. President Roosevelt has assured London that recent Pacific Ocean events will not curtail England's American meat supply, so that necessity for more pork and lard is imperative. The recent boost in hog prices probably means a 25 per cent increase in pork production next year, and every ounce will be needed.

No apprehension of a national cupboard as bare as that of Mother Hubbard's exists.

Carriages, buggies, and sulkies produced in the United States in 1939 reached a new low of 592, according to the Census Bureau. In 1904, 937,000 carriages, buggies, and sulkies were made. Horse-drawn wagons produced last year numbered only 30,720, compared with 644,000 in 1904.

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Automatic Curryng and Dipping Machine Co., Pender, Nebraska.

Dear Sirs: I have been using two of your machines for the past year and can say I am well pleased with the results. They keep lice and warbles off of the cattle and they are much more contented. This summer I installed one out in the pasture field and it kept the flies off of the cattle. While installing the machine, the cattle would watch their chance to use it before it was completely installed.

(Signed) E. G. Petty, Prospect, Ohio.

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HOLDINGS OF FROZEN AND CURED MEATS

| | Dec. 1, 1941† | Nov. 1, 1941 | Dec. 1, 1940 | Five-Yr. Av. |
|------------------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Frozen Beef..... | 97,846,000 | 75,047,000 | 55,686,000 | 62,125,000 |
| Cured Beef*..... | 17,622,000 | 14,746,000 | 15,822,000 | 17,540,000 |
| Lamb and Mutton, Frozen..... | 6,400,000 | 4,783,000 | 4,427,000 | 4,504,000 |
| Frozen Pork..... | 98,015,000 | 74,156,000 | 123,360,000 | 98,707,000 |
| Dry Salt Pork*..... | 61,463,000 | 65,094,000 | 52,285,000 | 42,809,000 |
| Pickled Pork*..... | 192,794,000 | 174,018,000 | 233,255,000 | 220,554,000 |
| Miscellaneous..... | 72,830,000 | 63,553,000 | 65,572,000 | 66,790,000 |
| Total Meats..... | 546,970,000 | 471,397,000 | 550,407,000 | 513,029,000 |
| Lard..... | 172,027,000 | 173,156,000 | 232,472,000 | 107,731,000 |
| Frozen Poultry..... | 172,436,000 | 127,981,000 | 159,110,000 | 132,595,000 |
| Creamery Butter..... | 152,526,000 | 186,635,000 | 67,598,000 | 94,614,000 |
| Eggs (case equivalent)..... | 5,368,000 | 8,253,000 | 4,577,000 | 4,422,000 |

* Cured or in process of cure. † Subject to revision.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK PRICES

| | Dec. 15, 1941 | Nov. 17, 1941 | Dec. 16, 1940 |
|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Slaughter Steers—Choice (1,100-1,500 lbs.)..... | \$13.00-14.25 | \$10.75-12.50 | \$13.25-14.75 |
| Slaughter Steers—Good..... | 12.00-13.50 | 9.50-11.25 | 10.25-13.25 |
| Slaughter Steers—Choice (900-1,100 lbs.)..... | 13.50-14.40 | 11.75-12.75 | 13.25-14.50 |
| Slaughter Steers—Good..... | 12.00-13.50 | 10.75-12.00 | 10.25-13.25 |
| Slaughter Steers—Med. (750-1,300 lbs.)..... | 10.00-12.00 | 9.00-11.00 | 8.00-10.25 |
| Fed Young Steers—Gd.-Ch. (750-900 lbs.)..... | 12.00-14.40 | 11.25-12.75 | 12.50-14.00 |
| Heifers—Good-Choice..... | 12.00-14.00 | 10.75-12.75 | 9.50-13.00 |
| Cows—Good..... | 8.00- 9.25 | 7.25- 8.00 | 6.75- 7.50 |
| Vealers—Good-Choice..... | 12.50-14.00 | 11.50-13.00 | 9.50-10.50 |
| Calves—Good-Choice..... | 9.00-10.50 | 8.50-10.00 | 7.50- 8.50 |
| Feeder and Stocker Steers—Good-Choice..... | 9.75-12.25 | 9.25-12.00 | 8.75-10.75 |
| Feeder and Stocker Steers—Com.-Med..... | 8.00-10.50 | 7.00- 9.75 | 6.50- 8.75 |
| Hogs—Med. Weights (200-240 lbs.)..... | 11.15-11.50 | 10.20-10.35 | 6.30- 6.45 |
| Lambs—Good-Choice..... | 12.65-12.85 | 10.90-11.35 | 9.10- 9.35 |
| Yearling Wethers—Good-Choice..... | 10.00-10.50 | 9.25- 9.75* | 7.75- 8.50 |
| Ewes—Good-Choice..... | 5.75- 6.50 | 4.75- 5.75* | 4.00- 4.75 |

*Shorn.

CHICAGO WHOLESALE DRESSED MEAT PRICES

| | Dec. 15, 1941 | Nov. 14, 1941 | Dec. 16, 1940 |
|----------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| FRESH BEEF AND VEAL— | | | |
| Steer—Choice (700 lbs. up)..... | \$18.00-19.00 | \$16.50-17.50 | \$19.00-21.00 |
| Steer—Good..... | 17.50-18.00 | 16.00-16.50 | 16.00-19.00 |
| Steer—Choice (500-700 lbs.)..... | 18.50-20.50 | 17.00-19.00 | 18.50-21.00 |
| Steer—Good..... | 18.00-19.50 | 16.50-18.00 | 15.50-19.00 |
| Yearling Steer—Choice..... | 20.00-21.00 | 18.50-20.00 | 18.50-20.50 |
| Yearling Steer—Good..... | 19.00-20.00 | 17.50-19.00 | 15.50-18.50 |
| Cow—Commercial..... | 14.50-15.00 | 13.50-14.50 | 12.50-14.00 |
| Veal and Calf—Choice..... | 18.00-20.00 | 17.00-19.00 | 14.00-16.00 |
| Veal and Calf—Good..... | 16.00-19.00 | 15.00-18.00 | 13.00-15.00 |
| FRESH LAMB AND MUTTON— | | | |
| Lamb—Choice (all weights)..... | 18.50-21.00 | 17.00-20.00 | 13.50-16.00 |
| Lamb—Good..... | 17.50-20.00 | 16.50-19.00 | 12.50-15.00 |
| Ewe—Good..... | 8.50- 9.00 | 8.50- 9.00 | 7.00- 8.00 |
| Ewe—Commercial..... | 7.50- 8.50 | 8.00- 8.50 | |
| FRESH PORK CUTS— | | | |
| Loins—8-12 lb. average..... | 21.00-22.00 | 20.50-21.50 | 12.50-13.50 |

LIVESTOCK AT STOCKYARDS

| | November 1941 | 1940 | First Eleven Months 1941 | 1940 |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|-----------|--------------------------|------------|
| RECEIPTS— | | | | |
| Cattle*..... | 1,416,609 | 1,289,616 | 13,795,354 | 12,935,373 |
| Calves..... | 605,868 | 578,442 | 5,596,411 | 5,818,942 |
| Hogs..... | 2,831,635 | 3,594,667 | 27,020,621 | 30,769,083 |
| Sheep..... | 1,818,235 | 1,776,172 | 21,098,454 | 21,156,628 |
| TOTAL SHIPMENTS†— | | | | |
| Cattle*..... | 673,999 | 611,326 | 5,650,602 | 5,689,634 |
| Calves..... | 287,469 | 280,976 | 2,211,733 | 2,459,975 |
| Hogs..... | 727,036 | 904,781 | 7,041,426 | 8,256,762 |
| Sheep..... | 945,494 | 882,817 | 10,536,913 | 10,548,802 |
| STOCKER AND FEEDER SHIPMENTS— | | | | |
| Cattle*..... | 415,365 | 356,825 | 3,048,855 | 3,010,285 |
| Calves..... | 164,522 | 138,739 | 933,780 | 904,373 |
| Hogs..... | 44,637 | 47,163 | 532,262 | 459,415 |
| Sheep..... | 379,147 | 319,857 | 3,542,122 | 3,166,446 |
| SLAUGHTERED UNDER FEDERAL INSPECTION— | | | | |
| Cattle*..... | 940,863 | 883,597 | 9,941,488 | 8,898,403 |
| Calves..... | 475,694 | 462,294 | 5,004,269 | 4,921,940 |
| Hogs..... | 4,560,843 | 5,418,844 | 40,753,093 | 44,334,504 |
| Sheep..... | 1,424,318 | 1,462,162 | 16,553,975 | 15,935,353 |

* Exclusive of calves. † Includes stockers and feeders.

ROUND THE RANGE

WESTERN RANGE AND LIVESTOCK REPORT

WESTERN RANGES WENT INTO the winter with the best supply of feed since 1927 and livestock was in the best condition in many years, according to the December 1 report of the Denver regional office of the Agricultural Marketing Service. November weather was generally favorable for livestock and permitted full use of ranges and pastures.

Condition of the ranges showed a decline of three points during November, resulting in part from the heavy growth and late maturity of range forage which left the range feed not so well cured as usual. Practically all the western ranges and pastures had a very good growth of forage, with the best soil moisture in many years. A marked comeback of range feeds has been seen in areas that suffered during the dry years.

Winter range feed was good to very good in the Dakotas, Montana, and Wyoming, with generally ample supplies of hay and other feeds. Western Nebraska, western Kansas, and Colorado had very good range feed, some of which was rather washy and not fully cured. Winter range and pasture feeds

were the best in many years in Oklahoma, Texas, and New Mexico. Oregon, Idaho, and Washington had very good fall and winter feeds. Utah and Nevada ranges were very good to excellent, with good crops of hay. Arizona had favorable winter feed prospects. In California recent rains gave new feed a good start, but feed supplies were smaller and higher-priced than last year.

Generally, farm and ranch pastures and field feeds supplied more than the usual amount of fall grazing. Hay and feeds were generally ample, with surpluses in some sections. The southern Great Plains had large crops of grain sorghums and forage, some of which were damaged by fall rains. Much of the western hay crop was damaged by rains during harvest. Wheat and grain pastures were very good in western Kansas, western Oklahoma, and Texas, but some wheat had been too wet to pasture in eastern Kansas.

Condition of western ranges on December 1 was 88 per cent compared with 91 last month, 82 a year ago, and 75 for the 1931-40 average.

The excellent condition of cattle and calves followed favorable conditions last winter and spring and the very good supply of feed during summer and fall. Range cattle and calves showed good weights and finish and the large calf

crop finished very well. The fall movement of cattle and calves from the western states and Texas was smaller than during the fall of 1940. There is considerable indication that cattle were being held to utilize the large supply of range forage and other feeds. There has been a rather large movement of cattle to Kansas wheat pastures. The movement of Texas cattle into the plains section of Texas was much larger than last fall, with a smaller number of cattle going out than last fall.

Very good to excellent was the condition of sheep and lambs—highest condition for December 1 since 1928. Fall conditions for sheep were very favorable, with generally good feed and water on winter sheep ranges. November weather was generally favorable in northern section and improved feed conditions in the Texas sheep area, with less rain than earlier. There has been an active demand for ewe lambs in the north. The Texas fall movement of sheep and lambs was much smaller than a year ago. Winter sheep conditions in Texas were good. Early lambing was well under way in Arizona and California, with favorable feed conditions.

Ten million bushels of corn now stored in midwestern commercial warehouses by the Commodity Credit Corporation have been set aside for conversion into alcohol to be used in manufacturing smokeless powder for the Army.

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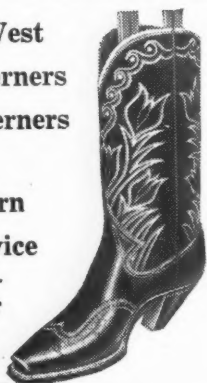
If your cattle are infested with grubs (ox warbles), you share an annual loss of over \$50,000,000 (U.S.D.A. figures). Don't share this loss! Kill the grubs with BERAKO—a ROTENONE liquid tested and approved by many county agents, dairymen and cattle raisers.

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BULLETINS IN BRIEF

CATTLE AND BEEF IMPORTS INCREASE OVER 1940

Cattle and beef imports into the United States in the first nine months of 1941, converted to a dressed-weight basis, represented a considerably larger percentage of federally inspected beef and veal production than a year earlier, despite an increase in production. Imports so far this year have amounted to 7.5 per cent of production against 6.4 per cent a year earlier. The rise in the ratio of imports to production is the result of substantially heavier imports both of live cattle and meat in the September quarter of this year than in 1940. The relationship between imports and production in the first half of 1941 was about the same as in the corresponding period of 1940. The farm price of cattle averaged \$8.66 per 100 pounds for the nine-month period this year—an increase of \$1.30 per 100 pounds above 1940. On October 15, 1941, the price was \$9.18 compared with \$7.77 a year ago.

Imports during January to September, 1941 (figures for the period in 1940 are set in parenthesis), of dutiable cattle were 147,320,000 pounds, (125,413,000 pounds); canned beef, 170,444,000 pounds, (127,004,000); other beef, 27,406,000 pounds, (7,008,000); total cattle and beef, 345,170,000 pounds, (259,425,000). Note that the figures represent conversion to a dressed-weight basis.

MEAT EXPORTING PROBLEM SOLVED

A new method of shipping meat across the ocean in ordinary steamer space rather than in the customary refrigerated chambers has been developed by a packing plant technician, according to the American Meat Institute. "In preparing meats for shipment in non-refrigerated space, they were frozen, box and all, to extremely low temperatures, and quickly placed in steamer holds. Instead of the usual insulation—expensive, scarce, and space consuming—the ship's bottom and sides were insulated with lard, which also had been boxed and frozen at below zero temperature. The holds were sealed by placing the hard frozen lard on top of the meat."

GOOD YEAR AHEAD

Farmers are closing their best year since 1929 with production, prices, and income at high levels, according to the Department of Agriculture. Purchasing power of farm products reached parity in late autumn but only as a general average. Year-end analysis by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics shows a rising consumer demand for farm products and prospects that food production in 1942 will be the largest

on record. Prices are expected to average higher than in 1941—both prices received and prices paid by farmers. The farm plant appears in good physical condition, drought areas in the East excepted, and, with good weather during the coming year, 1942 food production goals will be attained, possibly exceeded. The 1942 volume of production will cost more in money and farm family labor than in a number of years past but total cash income from marketings plus government payments will be the largest in more than twenty years, the bureau believes. A cash farm income of \$13,000,000,000 has been forecast for 1942, as compared with \$11,200,000,000 in 1941.

FURTHER APPROVAL OF VACCINE IN BANG'S CONTROL

In the inclusion in the official summarizing report of Bang's disease control for the period July 1, 1934, to September 30, 1941, of a column showing calves vaccinated is seen further approval of the use of vaccine in controlling Bang's disease. The report shows that from January 1, 1941, 36,867 calves (not including calves in the experimental herds) had been vaccinated. In a talk before the United States Live Stock Sanitary Association meeting recently, Dr. John R. Mohler, chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, said that the vaccine, as an adjunct to the test-and-slaughter plan of eradicating the disease, is proving useful. The vaccine is given to heifer calves four to eight months old. Experimental field studies conducted by the bureau and co-operating states showed that 96.7 per cent of calving by 13,888 animals previously vaccinated were normal, he said. Blood tests also have indicated a high degree of resistance of vaccinated animals to infection when they were exposed by contact with infected animals.

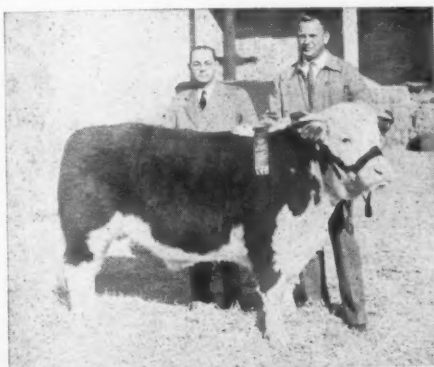
INTERNATIONAL SHOW

Grand champion steer of the 1941 International Exposition at Chicago was an Angus-Shorthorn cross, bred and fitted by Purdue University, of Lafayette, Indiana. It brought \$3.30 a pound, scaling 970 pounds, going to Firestone Tire and Rubber Company, of Akron, Ohio. Firestone paid the same price in 1940 for Sargo, grand champion of the 1940 International. Reserve champion was a Hereford bred on the TO Ranch, of New Mexico, and shown by a 4H Club boy, T. Richard Lacy, of Kansas, Illinois. Best Shorthorn was shown by Herbert Rees, of Pleasantville, Iowa. Twenty-nine loads of show feeder calves were auctioned at an average of \$16.29; twenty-four loads of steers, including two loads of yearlings, averaged \$16.53, and five loads of heifers averaged \$15.15. A year ago the steers averaged \$15.48; heifers, \$10.43. B. H. Heide, secretary-manager of the show, chalked up a new record for attendance.

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

LEAN HOGS IN HUNGARY

The number of hogs on feed in Hungary in 1941 is believed to have been considerably below average, according to "Foreign Crops and Markets." Shortage and high feed prices in relation to the low established price for pork products prevented farmers from feeding hogs for market. The situation was so bad that in many instances the villages and townships were forced to contract for hogs in advance and provide necessary feed for fattening. Owing to the reluctance of farmers to fatten hogs under present conditions, the countryside abounds with lean, unsalable hogs. In an effort to distribute more evenly the burden of maintaining hog stocks, each agricultural laborer is required by the land and estate owners to fatten one hog by whatever means available.



Top: E. S. Pillsbury II, Buellton, California (right), shown with his grand champion steer of the Grand National Livestock Exposition in San Francisco. Center: Hereford judging scene. Bottom: Real Silver Domino 7th of the CBQ Ranch, Fresno, California, champion Hereford bull.

"FINGER PRINTS" FOR HORSES

"Finger prints" for accurately identifying horses, taken in much the same way as in the case of human beings, is discussed by Jose A. Solis in the *Philippine Journal of Animal Industry*. The technique is as follows: Spread stencil ink on a pad shaped to correspond to the anterior third of the palate, take hold of the tongue and draw it out to one side, wipe the anterior third of the hard palate dry and press inked pad against it, fold a sheet of mimeograph paper to the inked surface and press. Result: An identification mark not duplicated, as far as present experience shows, in any other horse.

FARM EMPLOYMENT

The Agriculture Department reported 10,420,000 persons employed in agriculture as of November 1—a more than seasonal decline of 1,112,000 workers since October 1, and nearly 500,000 below the total for November 1, 1940. Family workers as of November 1 were estimated at 7,843,000 compared with 8,482,000 for October and 8,139,000 on November 1, 1940. Hired farm workers were estimated at 2,577,000, compared with 3,050,000 on October 1 and 2,763,000 on November 1, 1940. Numbers of both family and hired workers were at the lowest November level since 1925, the department reported.

BIGGEST EATER

Consumption of twenty tons of cottonseed meal since calfhood is the record of one of a lot of Oklahoma A. and M. College's cows being used in a cottonseed-meal-eating experiment. It is believed that the cow has consumed more cottonseed meal than any other single animal, and to show that she thrives on it, she recently gave birth to her eleventh calf. The performance of this and other cows in the lot showed that even when cottonseed meal is fed in amounts far exceeding normal feeding practices it does not impair the health and normal function of dairy cattle.

BIG IRISH LIVESTOCK DEAL

Arrangements for shipping \$60,000,000 worth of Irish cattle and sheep to Britain were recently completed, according to a press dispatch. The deal was said to be the largest sale of Irish livestock ever arranged. A surplus of about 450,000 head of cattle has been accumulated in Eire since exports were almost stopped nine months ago as the result of a foot-and-mouth disease epidemic.

BACON RIND AS SOLE LEATHER

Because of the shortage of cow hides, the Hungarian government has ordered that bacon rind shall be used for soling shoes, according to an exchange. It was reported that shoes soled with this leather were 10 per cent cheaper than the usual kind, but also less strong.

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LETTERS

WONDERS WHERE TO GET MEN FOR 1942

We have had the best grass year that we have had for many years, and with prices very good the cattlemen have enjoyed a good year. One of the problems we are now wondering about is how we are going to get the men to carry on our business in 1942. We always look forward to getting the PRODUCER.—WILL VERNON, Lake County, Ore.

AN ALL-IMPORTANT ORGANIZATION

My payment to the American National Live Stock Association is not based upon livestock owned, as I have had no direct interests in such since 1935. As a member for a number of years, I have fully realized the importance and value of this association to all livestock interests. In my efforts in the past endeavoring to secure memberships, I realized there

were many, and there still may be many, who offer no support to this well-founded and all-important organization devoted to livestock interests. Livestock prosperity should induce new memberships.—GEORGE E. SHOUP, Lemhi County, Ida.

RANGE IS TOPS

Condition of range is tops and water plentiful. We have had the best hay crop in years but some was damaged by rains. Stockmen in this section should be able to stand a hard winter. Selling still is going on at high prices for calves and dry cows and there are just as many willing to pay for them as there are to take them.—M. E. THOMPSON, Platte County, Wyo.

WET AND DRY

We have had lots of rain and also a little dry and hot weather. Lots of feed was not taken care of due to weather conditions. We have had snow—a good deal for this time of year—but it is

going. Some cattle are not in the condition this fall that they were last fall due to the season. They were better in September than now.—LEONARD OSTROM, McHenry County, N. D.

CALIFORNIA WEATHER

We have had one or two small rains in southern California which came too late to save the feed, or most of it, started by October rains. In extreme southern California from San Diego north about seventy-five miles I understand that the feed is good, as they had more than normal rainfall. I hear that from Salinas north it is green.—J. H. RUSSELL, Ventura County, Cal.

HIGHLY RECOGNIZED

The American National Live Stock Association is highly recognized in all parts of the United States, and I have hopes of joining it when I am released from this draft. But I do take your excellent magazine. It is the best. I have learned much from it and expect to take it for many years to come.—R. G. EGGEMAN, Camp Roberts, Cal.

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LA GRANGE, ILL.

RANGE IS FINE

Our range is in fine shape and cattle are in fair condition but not in so good condition as they should be due to the fact that we had too much rain. Had quite a lot of disease among cattle in the summer and fall. The calf crop was large and brought a nice price. The calves did not get as fat as usual on account of too much rain.—W. D. CORNELIUS, Matagorda County, Tex.

GOOD YEAR

Nineteen forty-one has been a good year in the cattle business. We have plenty of grass and water. Cattle are going into the winter in good condition and apparently will winter well.—T. O. SORELLE, Kent County, Tex.

MOST INTERESTING

I have been reading your magazine for the past year and find it to be the most interesting and most complete cattle magazine I have yet come across, and I have read most of them.—ARTHUR ROSS, New York City.

BEST SHAPE

Our county is in the best shape it has been for years. I have lived here for thirty-eight years and our crops and grass are fine.—M. S. DOSS, Gaines County, Tex.

PRICES GOOD

Stock prices are good, feed conditions are good, and it has been raining all night. Stock cattle are in good shape on the ranges.—JOHN G. DUDLEY, Tulare County, Cal.

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